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All-Party Cabinet Aim in London? Hull Hits Reich

Start of arms-aid plan depends on stand of Beck of Poland at London conference.

U. S. State Secretary gives full support to halt on Germany—Envoy sent to Burgos

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 4—The unity which has pervaded all political parties in the debate on the new British policy of forming a grand alliance against aggression has taken shape in redoubled efforts to bring Mr. Anthony Eden and other dissident Conservatives into the Cabinet.

Premier Chamberlain is believed to be prepared to include Labor and Liberal oppositionists also in the Government. There is still objection to such a move, however, in some quarters—from those who feel that to include statesmen like Mr. Eden or Mr. Winston Churchill would tend to exasperate the Axis powers. Some oppositionists, moreover, are not yet sufficiently convinced of the wholeheartedness of the Government's conversion from its former policy of limited liability in Europe to what has been called a policy of "mutual aid."

Simon Opposed Commitments

Today it is Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, more than Premier Chamberlain of whom doubts appear to be felt. In this connection, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, referred in the debate to Sir John's having less than three weeks ago told the House of Commons that Britain should not enter into extensive commitments because this would result in placing the control of British foreign policy in the hands of a "whole lot of foreign powers."

Sir John, in closing the debate for the Government, said he will ignore "personal challenges" and pledged support for the new statement of policy which Mr. Chamberlain enunciated Friday, which Sir John told the House was the Prime Minister's own work "and nobody else had added much to it."

Thus the debate showed that today's unity which has grown over night out of yesterday's dissension is based on principles, not individuals, just as policy on which the new unity is founded is directed against an attitude of mind, not against any state or nation. From all sides of the House came denial that there is any wish to encircle Germany.

"There is no threat to Germany as long as Germany will be a good neighbor," declared Mr. Chamberlain. "We have the friendliest feelings toward the German people," said Mr. Arthur Henderson, Labor leader, adding, "the policy is directed not against the people but against any evildoer and against him who . . . defies the rule of law."

World-Wide Extension Urged

Mr. Arthur Greenwood (Labor) urged that the new British policy should be widened into something which, "comes as near as possible to a world-wide federation of peoples determined to end aggression." Similarly, Mr. Winston Churchill, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke of constructing a "powerful confederation of states," determined if necessary to fight.

The reference to federation is regarded as the significant trend in British thought toward organizing world peace on a basis of much closer co-operation than mere alliance.

How wide the new anti-aggressor alignment is to be in the first instance depends largely on the talks which began today between the Polish Foreign Minister, Joseph Beck, and Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary. It is understood that Mr. Beck, who arrived yesterday has been empowered to give Britain reciprocal assurance against aggression in the west, but the form of wider commitments has still to be decided.

Russia Demands Good Terms

Delays are due on all sorts of causes, one of the chief among them being the fact that Soviet Russia after having been left outside the door for so long is now determined to reverse the usual process and demand that it be paid for entering the club, now that its presence there suddenly appears to be so ardently desired. This is the explanation in informed circles here for the contrast between the friendly words spoken by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons yesterday and the cold douche from the Moscow radio which denied that Russia had agreed to supply Poland and Rumania with war material, and also spoke slightingly of Britain's new policy.

Another uncertain quantity at the moment is Rumania whose general approval for the mutual-aid policy has already been given, but which has to work out certain local complications before being able to adopt a definite policy. In helping to resolve these, Turkey is understood to be playing a leading part.

Turkey which stands astride the Dardanelles holds the key to Rumania's communications with the outside world. The Turks are believed to be using this fact to try to bring a reconciliation between Bulgaria and Rumania over the Dobruja issue.

The rival claims of Bulgaria and Rumania to this region are the chief obstacle to Bulgaria's entering the Balkan Entente and thus enabling a united bloc to be formed in this region. British diplomacy is understood to be supporting Turkey in these aims.

Reported Italian moves in the Balkans lead to belief that Italy is still supporting the Axis: Page 5.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 4—Aroused by press statements attributed to the German Embassy here, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has leaped into the forefront of American cooperation in the anti-aggressor movement.

That factor is perhaps the most significant in a considerable variety of Washington events, all indicating that American policy is not lagging far behind the newly vigorous British efforts to combat German expansion and penetration.

Because Secretary Hull was absent during most of the Czech crisis three weeks ago, some observers had fancied he was holding back from the Roosevelt-Welles policy. If there was any substance to these reports, they are now largely dissipated. For the German Embassy statements thrust directly at Secretary Hull and his cherished trade program, and they brought him on the run to its defense, lining him up strongly with the economic sanctions policy laid down during his absence from Washington. Such unifications as might hitherto have been lacking within the Roosevelt-Hull-Welles triangle has now been achieved by German diplomacy.

Matthews Sent to Burgos

Meantime, the United States has lost no time in dispatching a Charge d'Affaires from Paris to Burgos, H. Freeman Matthews, Second Secretary of Embassy at Paris. The American Government is thus going ahead as rapidly as possible to establish friendly relations with the Franco regime, with the hope of counteracting—even if only in a small way—excessive Fascist-Nazi influence. Early appointment of Jefferson Caffery as Ambassador to Spain is currently rumored here. Mr. Caffery, now Ambassador to Brazil, is himself a Roman Catholic and has close personal relations with various leading friends of the Franco regime in the United States.

As further implementation of American "positive" policy in Eu-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Chicago Mayoralty Draws Big Vote

CHICAGO, April 4 (AP)—Bright skies and a moderate temperature drew out a heavy early vote today in Chicago's mayoralty race between Mayor Edward J. Kelly, Democrat, and Dwight H. Green, his young Republican challenger.

An Election Board survey indicated 441,408 votes had been cast in the first two hours, surpassing by 115,000 the vote indicated for the same period at the primary.

County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, head of the election machinery, said his previous estimate of 1,500,000 votes being cast today might fall short.

Bicycle Traffic Problem, Says Safety Council

Riders constitute major highway hazard, assert delegates; Saltonstall awards trophies.

Contradicting a belief that the humble bicycle, like Old Dobbin, had been routed from the highways of the Commonwealth by the modern parade of automobiles, delegates to the Massachusetts Safety Council's 16th annual convention today warned towns and cities that the thousands of bicycles still roving the State's thoroughfares are beginning to constitute a serious traffic hazard demanding a form of registration similar to that of automobiles.

Even the appearance of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the Hotel Statler conference to award trophies to cities having the best safety records in 1938 and the arrival of Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, to conduct a panel discussion on "controlled motorcar speeds" failed to detract from the significance of the first Massachusetts round table emphasis placed upon the growing bicycle traffic.

Practice Has Intensified

Although bicycle riding has been looked upon as a "fad" of minor significance in this State, one that seemed destined to fade out like Tom Thumb golf, the immediate problem of bicycling was said by speakers to have been intensified to the point where schools are being asked to establish and enforce "safe riding" regulations.

Alfred A. Maffeo, director of safety in the Natick High School, pointed out that the production of bicycles had grown enormously, with children of all ages pedalling along highways given over to the movement of more than 700,000 Massachusetts registered automobiles. Control of the bicycle traffic, he said, is as essential to the motorist as it is to safety of the younger generation.

Adults riding on bicycles are more aware of their deficiencies and the need for caution in automobile lanes, Mr. Maffeo said, but youth fails to take such precautions. The so-called bicycle fad, he said he believes, is no fad at all but a permanent custom that is almost certain to grow as a means of exercise for adults and transportation for children.

"Controlled Speeds" Called Solution

On the automobile side of the traffic picture, Governor Saltonstall hailed the conference slogan "controlled speeds" as the solution to accident problems upon the highways. Through controlled speeds, enforced by the State Registry and local police, Massachusetts has turned the accident tide downward during the last two years, he said. This is evidence, he added, that the Commonwealth is doing its part to bring safety to the Nation's crowded highways.

In 1938, the Governor mentioned the 167 fewer fatalities in 1938 than in 1937. Hundreds of other persons escaped injury, he said, because of the higher safety standards. But this is merely a battle won in a long campaign, he warned, in which the State, the community, and the motorist have shown united action.

Picture on Page 11.

Echoes of 1773 Ring Out Again

By a Staff Photographer

Taxpayers Storm Legislative Hearing in Mechanics Building

Inset at left is Reginald W. Bird, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations. Upper center inset shows Senator Arthur W. Hollis of Newton, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Lower center inset is Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Federation.

Sheen That Defies Washing Put on Cloth by Chemists

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 4—That initial sheen, or weight, or "feel" of a cloth which attracts the buyer of clothing, and generally vanishes at the first washing, now may be preserved through repeated washing and cleansing by the use of resins in the finishing of textiles at the mill.

This is the assurance held out by textile chemists attending the ninety-seventh session of the American Chemical Society here today. At the same time, earlier reports that these resins would eliminate the necessity for washing or cleansing suits and dresses were laughed out of meeting.

The answer is, according to Kenneth H. Barnard, Chief Chemist of Pacific Mills, manufacturing chemists have developed synthetic, water-white and crystal-clear resins which give a fabric any desired "feel." They can add weight or bulk, and make a textile stiff or soft. In addition they will take a high polish, a natural luster, or they can be flattened. Best of all, Mr. Barnard told the symposium, "all these effects are permanent, that is, they will withstand repeated normal cleansings without appreciable change."

Lisle Stockings Cited

Remember the lisle stockings and socks that marked the early entry of chemistry into the field of cotton? The softness and luster faded surprisingly after even one washing. For years starch and vegetable gums were used to impart stiffness, sulfonated oil and tallows for softness, emulsified waxes for fullness, and often clay or talc to fill up a cheap fabric and make it look like a more expensive one. Everyone knows what happened on washing them. The garment became a limp rag, sometimes a suprisingly light and sleazy one.

What are the plastics? Urea formaldehyde is an important one. It allows stylists to develop new trends with rayon suitings and transparent velvets. It can give an inexpensive cotton or rayon fabric anti-crease or noncrushing qualities of the more expensive wool or silk.

Other plastics on a printed cambric, Mr. Barnard said, result in a permanent chintz. "Many new products are fast developing and may even lead to replacement of such natural fibers as cotton, silk, or wool," he concluded.

"Wool" From Milk

Meanwhile dairy chemists heard latest progress in the development of wool-like fiber from skim milk in a paper by E. O. Whittier and S. P. Gould of the Department of Agriculture. Their research on processes led to the granting to them, in December, 1938, of the first United States patent for wool-like casein fibers. Giving details of their methods for the first time, they said skim milk is soured, curds separated, washed with water, and used either wet or dry. The curd, or casein, is dissolved in a solution of alkali, then metal compounds and acids are added. The solution is forced under pressure through 40 or more tiny holes in a platinum disk, into acid, formaldehyde, and either salts or sugars. Here the filaments are made tough and resistant before they are wound on bobbins.

Still other uses for the 40,000,000,000 pounds of skim milk produced annually in the United States were reported on by Dr. George Brother of the United States Soybean Industrial Products Laboratory in Urbana, Ill., who explained new techniques with X-rays, infrared rays, the ultracentrifuge and monomolecular films as tools for developing casein plastics. Already manufacturers are turning out such things as buttons and telephone sets.

U. S. Jury Awards Mill $711,932 For Sit-Down Damage

PHILADELPHIA, April 4 (AP)—A labor union and its president were held responsible yesterday for damage during a sit-down strike in the Apex Hosiery Mill and were ordered to pay the company nearly $711,932.

The verdict of a Federal Court jury of eight women and four men blamed Branch 1, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations, and William Leader, its President. The strike lasted 48 days in the spring of 1937.

The jury's finding was the first of its kind since the United States Supreme Court ruled sit-down strikes illegal a few weeks ago.

Attorneys for the defense today mapped a "finish fight" against the verdict.

Benjamin Simons, Union attorney, said the verdict, if sustained, would give employers a weapon against organized labor. Another member of the defense staff, who refused to be quoted, disclosed that the Union's assets approximated $50,000. He intimated that a damage judgment for the full amount determined by the jury would compel the Union to seek payment in installments, the money being turned over to the company as dues are collected.

The jury assessed damage to the company's property and business at $237,310, but under a finding that the strike affected interstate commerce, this amount was trebled automatically to $711,932. The Sherman Antitrust Act made such a ruling by Judge William H. Kirkpatrick mandatory, he had instructed.

Originally, the Apex Company

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

5,000 Taxpayers Demand Budget Cut $24,127,000

Great Mechanics Building rings to the cries for economies at public hearing by committee

Pictures of financial ruin by overtaxation drawn at State's biggest legislative hearing.

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A $24,127,000 slash in Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's two-year budget was demanded today by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations before the largest gathering of taxpayers in Massachusetts history at the Mechanics Building.

Led by Norman MacDonald, swift-speaking, hard-hitting former newspaper man and now Executive Director of the Federation, the 5,000 taxpayers stormed the public hearing, granted by the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means, to support all or part of the Federation program.

The economy program, product of more than two-months intensive research by the Federation staff, would drop the State budget for 1939 from $84,000,290, as proposed by Governor Saltonstall, to $74,278,506 and for 1940 from $83,960,980 to $69,555,032. The Saltonstall two-year total, minus bond issues and proposed distributions, is $167,961,270; the Federation total $143,833,538. The 1940 budget as proposed by the Federation would be the lowest since the first year of the James M. Curley administration.

State Tax Reduction

To real estate taxpayers the proposed economies, plus the recommended distribution of $11,478,335 in 1939 and $11,174,820 in 1940 to cities and towns to finance regular local highway projects, would reduce the net State tax to $14,528,000 in 1939 and $8,595,000 in 1940. The net State tax under the Saltonstall program would be $23,250,000 in 1939 and $23,000,000 in 1940.

The proposed reductions amount to a cut of $1.50 in the average 1939 tax rate and $2.22 on the 1940 average rate.

The Federation economy program far surpasses that presented by the Governor last week in a special message to the Legislature. Governor Saltonstall's program called for cuts of only $3,250,000 for the biennial period. These cuts and new revenue proposals the Governor is to send to the General Court this week would bring the anticipated State Tax down to $12,500,000, according to private State House statements. If the new taxation proposals of the Governor were coupled with the economy demands of the Federation, it is possible the real-estate-burdening State tax would be eliminated entirely.

Opposition Rising

The Federation program even called for a two-year total reduction of $18,750 in the Governor's own office budget. Mr. MacDonald pointed out that the Saltonstall proposed expenditure for this item was even greater than that spent during the so-called balloon budget days of Governor Curley.

"If we can begin a process of economy in this office," he added, "we can carry it through all the offices in the State. If we fail here, we are likewise to fail elsewhere."

Braving the entrenched State House employees interests, Mr. MacDonald proposed numerous discharges of personnel. The Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission would suffer sharp loss of personnel to effect a saving of approximately $150,000. The State Racing Commission, the Attorney General's of-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 2)

Pictures of cities facing financial receivership through the over-taxation of real estate owners, of small home owners losing their investments, of desperate local efforts at economy while State expenditures continue to climb, were painted today at what probably was the largest legislative hearing ever held in Massachusetts' 300-year legislative history.

From all corners of the State, by train, bus and private cars, came 5,000 economy-demanding taxpayers, who thronged Mechanics Building to voice their demand that the State budget be sharply pared to prevent further tax loads upon the real estate taxpayer.

While the number was but half the expected attendance, yet the 5,000 provided the necessary enthusiasm and vociferous backing to add weight to the $24,000,000 two-year economy program set before the members of the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means by Norman McDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

Banners and Placards

Somber Mechanics Building was festooned with banners and placards calling upon the legislators to "handle with care" the taxpayers' money. From various sections the taxpayers arrived, carrying banners with such slogans as "We've Had to Cut Our Expenses. State Government Must Do the Same"; "Massachusetts Demands Common Sense in State Spending"; "It's Our Money You're Spending — Handle With Care." Such slogans set the keynote of the meeting, the first Boston legislative hearing outside the State House.

Plans for delegations to march into the hall behind bands and Scottish bag pipers were cancelled at the last moment by the Federation leaders to avoid the staging of a "circus" meeting.

To place on record the economy demands of the taxpayers, cards in the form of ballots were distributed to those attending. The cards were to be marked, dropped in ballot boxes and then turned over to the Ways and Means Committee.

Many Groups

Joining in the budget slashing taxpayers' party, originally scheduled to be held in Faneuil Hall, were the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Real Estate Exchange, various taxpayers' groups from scores of communities including Boston, Lowell, Haverhill, Springfield, Worcester, Quincy, Fall River, New Bedford.

The Mayors Club of Massachusetts, representing the Mayors of the 39 cities, supported the economy program, pointing out that the local communities have slashed their budgets only to find that the State Tax wipes out all their savings.

Included in the economy-cheering audience were persons from all walks of life, from the small home owner to the large real estate operators. Not few in number were the persons who appeared to be rent payers rather than home owners, yet they appeared fully as interested as the rest.

Scheduled speakers numbered more than 50.

Brink of Ruin

A warning that the taxes levied upon the real estate owner are impoverishing our people and bringing some of our cities to the black brink of ruin," was sounded by Norman MacDonald, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association.

Obviously proud that his organization had staged the most stupendous gathering of economy-minded taxpayers in Massachusetts history, Mr. MacDonald told the ways and means committee that "we are here today, thousands of us, to tell you, and through you all of the Legislature, that the taxes you have levied upon us are more than we can bear."

Insisting the audience came to demonstrate "their faith in democracy," the Federation leader said "they ask you to look at the Massachusetts that heedlessness has helped to create. They demand that before you ask them to pay more money you look at their rising tax rates."

"In the decade just passed," he stated, "you have seen an alarming decline in home ownership through tax seizure and foreclosure. But more alarming still you have seen commercial property of all kinds leave the productive field to become a liability to its owners.

Reginald W. Bird, president of the taxpayers Federation, charged that excessive taxation has driven 2,000 industrial plants out of Massachusetts, resulting in 800,000 persons being placed on relief.

Furthermore, he said, cities and towns have seized 75,000 pieces of property for non-payment of taxes.

Democracy's Backbone

"When we destroy the homes of our small owners, we destroy the greatest barrier to bolshevism and fascism that we have. They are actually the backbone of democracy in Massachusetts as well as the United States," he stated.

The Federation official said there are two remedies to the present situation. "one is a definite reduction in the unnecessary cost of government. The second is the redistribution of the tax base to pay for our welfare burden and take it off real estate."

Intimate Message from Washington

In One Way or Another, States Are Setting Up Barriers Against Each Other —Danger of State Frontiers Seems Real

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

This week in Chicago a conference is seeking to prevent the Balkanization of the United States. The Council of State Governments, at its meeting in Washington in January, got thoroughly alarmed at the threat to national prosperity in the United States, which depends so largely upon internal free trade, offered by growing barriers to interstate commerce.

Europe was Balkanized by being cut up into artificial and stifling tariff units through the economic terms of the peace treaties, and the result contributed to the collapse which has led to the present situation. The United States is threatened to be Balkanized by the pinch of the depression working through organized pressure-group minorities. The chaos which prevailed during the seventeen-eighties between the application of the Articles of Confederation—which allowed States to impose customs duties or absolute embargoes—and the Constitution, which denied States all such rights, has suddenly begun to appear in the nineteen-thirties. Is it any wonder that serious men are alarmed?

Today's substitutes for forbidden State tariffs are many and ingenious. Here are some of them.

Taxes: Several States have found legal methods to tax out-of-state corporations which do business within their borders at a higher rate than the one imposed on similar local concerns. It is not easy to decide when a tax is a tax and not a tariff. States with widely differing sales or gasoline taxes have sought to prevent their citizens from trading in the adjacent State. Twelve such States have enacted "use" taxes, forbidding the use of products purchased in other States until a tax equivalent to the State's own sales tax has been paid. Many Legislatures have honestly felt they were preventing tax avoidance by these taxes. Yet they have impeded free commerce between the States. The use tax has been upheld by the Supreme Court.

Didn't Work as It Should

Tax and regulatory "wars" have prevailed between many States, acting under the cloak of the Twenty-First Amendment, which in repealing the Prohibition Amendment permitted States to "protect" themselves from liquor traffic from their neighbors. This constructive authority has been greatly misused to protect local liquor interests, not to keep down the traffic.

Chain store taxes, now in effect in 21 states, are purportedly based on an understandable sympathy for the neighborhood merchant. But they exert curbs on commerce.

Life insurance companies are prey of much discriminatory legislation. Thirty States have tax laws to protect their domestic insurance companies; 44 States have provisions retaliating against any State employing discriminating legislation. The result is almost universal discrimination.

Motor-truck traffic is another outstanding victim of restrictive laws. Again, the aim was chiefly to protect state roads against non-contributor users. But the effect has been much more than protective. Thirteen separate "border wars" interfering with interstate traffic, hampering and sometimes altogether checking the flow of goods along the highways over State lines, took place between 1931 and 1936. The Interstate Commerce Commission, now endowed with authority to tackle this chaos, is trying to de-Balkanize the Nation's truckways.

Many Restrictions Set Up

In the extra-legal and possibly illegal field, States have set up many amazing restrictions. At the depth of the depression, confronted by a tide of migrants, the City of Los Angeles and the State of California closed the southern borders of the State to indigent migrants. Yet surely it is a well-established law of citizenship of the United States to guarantee the right of free movement within its borders. The practice was not challenged in the courts, and it was voluntarily given up. It was obviously not the constructive way to deal with the migrant problem.

For a third of a century, Maine has forbidden the export of hydroelectric power over its bounds, in order to attract industry into the State. No test case has been advanced in the courts. But other anti-export laws in Oklahoma, West Virginia, and Louisiana have been nullified by the courts. It would appear that the law-abiding State-of-Mainers have orazened along illegally for all these years.

Ports-of-entry, also of dubious legality, have been set up in many States. Their pretext is in part to examine trucks, in other instances to enforce plant and animal quarantine regulations. The most rigorous "ports of entry" for drivers of pleasure vehicles are at the California State Line, and in some respects they differ very little from European frontiers. I have driven in and out of half a dozen European countries with less thorough examinations than we had last summer at Blythe, entering the hospitable Golden State. It took about half an hour when we were rather pressed for time. The alleged purpose is to prevent certain citrus fruit diseases which, however, are not prevalent in the chief competing area—Florida. The California State Entomologist in 1933 proposed the lifting of these expensive regulations. The fruit growers of his State would not permit the Legislature to act.

Are we going to have frontier guards at all our State lines, instead of at only one for ordinary motorists and at many others for truckers? Is the Nation to shrink into the economic water-tight compartments of Eastern Europe? To the prevention of that alarming prospect, the Council of State Governments sets itself in its Chicago meeting this week.

Erwin D. Canham

Yankee Clipper Completes Flight From Baltimore

SOUTHAMPTON, England, April (AP)—The giant Pan American airways liner, the Yankee Clipper, lighted off Southampton at 3:40 p. m. (10:40 a. m. E. S. T.) today, completing the last lap of her transatlantic flight.

She left Marseille at 11:23 a. m. (6:23 a. m. E. S. T.) on the 700-mile trip. The elapsed time was four hours, 17 minutes.

Twenty-one persons were aboard the Clipper, which finished a flight of approximately 5,300 miles from Baltimore. She had made previous stops at Horta, the Azores; Lisbon; Biscarosse, France, and Marseille.

Americans at Work

"Home Industries"

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Aircraft Carrier Launched; Naval Planes in Collision

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORE RIVER SHIPYARD, QUINCY, Mass., April 4—While the Navy's newest airplane carrier, the Wasp, slipped into the water here today the colorful ceremonies, participated in by several thousand guests and yard workers, were given a tragic anti-climax as two Navy pursuit planes, manuevering overhead in flight formations, suddenly locked wings and crashed. Four fliers were killed.

Although report spread among the friends of Charles H. Edison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and guests on the platform that there had been an airplane accident, it was not immediately confirmed. Only a few of those at the launching saw the tragedy.

The crash occurred almost simultaneously with the launching of the Wasp at 11 a. m. One plane, with its wings broken off, crashed into an East Braintree house, setting it afire. The second plane, apparently out of control, power dived 2,000 feet to earth about a mile from the first ship.

Navy sources identified the fatalities as:

Waldo H. Brown of 307 Adams Street, Milton, World War veteran and Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve, naval architect and marine engineer.

Ellsworth Benson of 116 Dickerman Road, Newton Highlands, aviation cadet, Naval Reserve.

Walter Kirk of 149 Arlington Street, Wollaston, aviation chief carpenter's mate, Naval Reserve, Squantum.

John Ausiello of 370 Beach Street, Revere, aviation chief machinist's mate, Naval Reserve, Squantum.

The Wasp, after providing work for hundreds of men for the past three years, was the 140th ship built here for the Navy.

It is a 14,000-ton vessel, costing $20,737,000 and measuring 739 feet in length over-all, 110 feet in beam, and 79 feet in depth. It is the seventh naval vessel to bear the name of Wasp, the first of which was in the Continental Navy of 1776.

Hydraulic triggers on each side of the bow pressed against the steel plates of the Wasp until the acetylene torches cut far enough into the steel plate that held the craft on the ways, for it to snap and release the vessel. As it started to glide swiftly toward salt water, Mrs Edison, wife of the Assistant Secretary, gave it the name Wasp. Naval officials, as well as other Government representatives, and those prominent in public life of the Nation, State and City, crowded around the sponsor's platform.

Emergency starting arrangements, in case the ship should fail to move when released, were available in the form of hydraulic jacks of about 700 tons total capacity, at the forward end of the cradle. The slope of the ship's keel was a half inch for each foot. The cradle was 556 feet long.

Secretary Edison accompanied Mrs. Edison to the launching and took advantage of the opportunity to inspect the shipyard where a battleship, two cruisers, two destroyers, and other Government tonnage is being or will be built.

In the case of the Wasp, propelling machinery is of Fore River design and development, consisting of watertube boilers and geared turbines.

Mr. Edison had a word of cheer for shipyard workers, revealing the fact the Navy is building 73 ships, in addition to this year's program and some vessels upon which contracts have been awarded but work has not started. The naval program now authorized by Congress, he said, is intended to take 10 years to complete and will provide a Navy that will be 20 per cent above the "treaty navy."

Croats Demand Full Equality As Basis of Yugoslav Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia—This city now declares itself to be the first city of Croatia and not the second city of Yugoslavia.

This may not sound a vital distinction, but to the people of Croatia—and to the Yugoslav Government—it is very important indeed. Not merely does Zagreb no longer consider itself subordinate to Belgrade—it is actually intimating that it recognizes none of Yugoslavia's treaties, but will negotiate on its own behalf.

The first treaty that Croatian Zagreb wants to negotiate is with "Serbian" Belgrade. The Croats demand a Federal State with a Constitution based on the complete equality of themselves and the Serbs, and giving both races autonomy within Federal boundaries. A few days ago one of the lieutenants of Dr. Vlatko Matchek, the Croat leader, went to Belgrade to open preliminary negotiations, but finding that the Government was not prepared to move as fast as he wanted he turned to the Opposition.

A highly complicated position has thus arisen and the situation is developing fast to a point where it is felt that definite decisions must be taken soon.

View of Croatians Divided

Reports that the Croats will appeal to the Rome-Berlin axis for help against the Serbs are described here as inaccurate. A section of Dr. Matchek's followers sympathizes with Germany, but D. Matchek personally leans strongly toward the western democracies. Neither group has anything but distrust for Italy, whose claims to Dalmatia are too recent to have been forgotten by the Croats.

At the time of the Austrian Anschluss the Croats were inclined to invite Germany to enter Croatia as a "liberator." Since then what has happened to the Czechs and Slovaks has caused considerable revulsion of feeling. But most observers believe the attitude of the Croats may veer again if Belgrade refuses to listen to Zagreb much longer. At the moment, however, threats which have been voiced of an appeal to Berlin are described here as coming from a small minority—or as having been spread by Belgrade to discredit the Croats.

Matchek in Strong Position

At the December election in Yugoslavia, Dr. Matchek won at least 90 per cent of all votes cast by Croatians. Therefore, he, his Party, and the Deputies that were elected may be considered to have a right to speak for Croatia. And the spokesmen for the Croatians have now declared openly and officially that they refuse to recognize the present Yugoslav Government.

The most striking parts of their statement are as follows:

"The Croatian National representatives refuse all co-operation with the present Parliament, which they consider to be nothing more than a screen for the continuation of absolutist government.

"The Croatian National representatives can recognize no government as legal which is imposed upon the Croatian nation by force, which is foreign to the Nation, and not responsible to it. The Croatian National representatives pronounce null and void all agreements and obligations which a government not responsible to the Croatian people may conclude and accept allegedly in the name of the Croatian people.

"The Croatian nation in all elections and in every other manifestation of its national life has insisted upon its inalienable right of self-determination, and on this occasion, through its authorized National representatives it again re-asserts that right.

Call for Freedom and Justice

"In fulfillment of their duty, the Croatian National representatives remind all responsible factors in this State, as well as in all European States, and especially in the Great Powers, that the present situation is unstable and dangerous. Duty and conscience approve the demand of freedom and justice that such measures be taken as shall assure the realization of the Croatian people's right of self-determination.

"The Croatian nation hopes it will not be compelled to choose the road of self-defense in bringing to realization its aspiration for the just peace that is now denied it. But in such a case, the Croatian National representatives in the name of the Croatian people reject all responsibility for events that without its guilt might take place in this area.

The Croatian National representatives give their President and the leader of the Croatian people, Dr. Vlatko Matchek, their unreserved confidence and an absolutely free hand to take any measures he may deem necessary for bringing to realization the Croatian nation's right of self-determination."

This decree, which has been printed and circulated in thousands of copies, is a declaration of defiance against Belgrade and is especially significant in that it is openly addressed to foreign States, especially to the Great Powers. However, it does not mean secession. For the moment, indeed, it does not mean any revolutionary step, for Dr. Matchek is not calling his people to an adventure. He is not planning civil war.

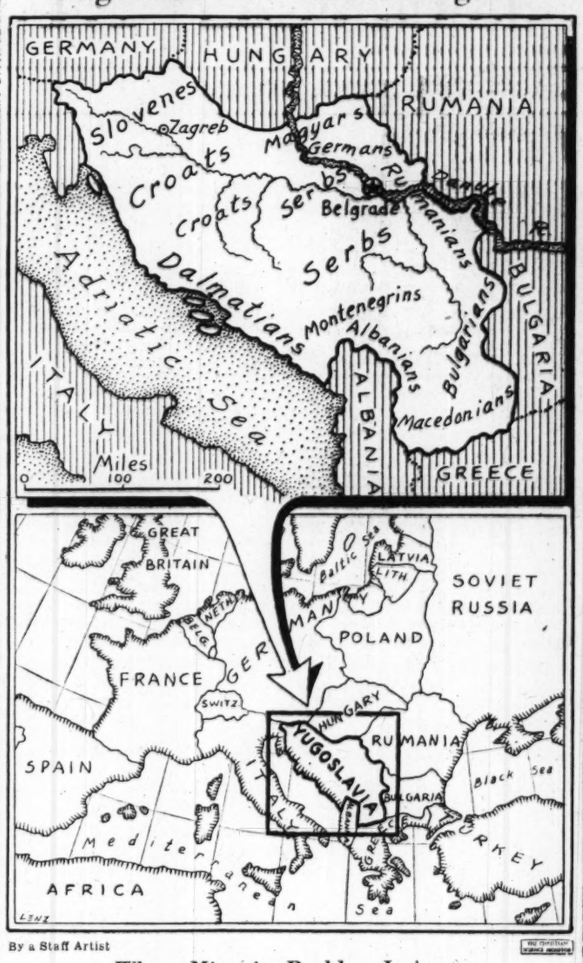
An Arena of Rivalries

Yugoslavia is the scene of mighty rivalries. France bids against the "axis" and Rome struggles almost openly against Berlin. If the axis binds Belgrade, Zagreb will seek an agreement with France. If Italy tries to play off Belgrade and Budapest, against Germany, Berlin will at once find Zagreb friendly. At this extremely critical moment no government in Belgrade can speak for all of Yugoslavia. At the time when unity is needed most of all, complete disunity exists.

In view of all this Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch is expected to speed up efforts to turn the two Yugoslavias into one—a task for which he was appointed by the Regent, Prince Paul, and which he has recently been accused of putting off just as his predecessor, Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, did though made Premier for precisely this purpose.

The Croats therefore think they have good chances of some measure of success in their efforts to exercise the right of self-determination, though whether it will be achieved while the present Administration is in power at Belgrade is in their opinion another story.

Yugoslavia—A Pivotal Kingdom



By a Staff Artist

Where Minority Problem Is Acute

Map shows location of Yugoslavia in relation to its neighbors. Detail map indicates major racial and minority groups.

Stenogs Jam Senate Hearing As Film Star Opposes Neely Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 4—Starring Robert Montgomery, motion picture interests have opened a campaign for a "retake" on the favorable vote the Senate gave the Neely anti-block-booking and blind-selling bill last session.

At the insistence of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Motion Picture Research Council and other "consumer" groups, the Senate passed the Neely bill last session, but no companion bill was taken up in the House.

The Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America contend Senate action was taken without fair public hearings and a subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee is now hastening to rectify any injustice that may have been done.

"Frankly I admit that this is the first time, I've been put in the position where I've seen the issues involved," Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, subcommittee chairman, admitted at the close of the first-day hearings at which Mr. Montgomery appeared to appose the bill as former president of the Screen Actors' Guild.

Mr. Montgomery Tells Why

In the presence of many senatorial stenographers who jammed the committee room, Mr. Montgomery read a two-page statement warning that the Neely bill would cut in half the production schedules of the motion picture industry.

"This," he said, "would directly affect the employment of some 282,000 persons who are employed in the production, distribution and exhibition divisions of the film industry."

Block-booking, which the Neely bill seeks to outlaw, is the practice motion picture distributors follow in requiring theaters to take bad pictures along with best sellers. Both sorts of films are bought "blind," without knowledge of content. Under the Neely bill, producers would be required to make available to exhibitors advance résumés of films.

Block-booking and blind-selling were defended by C. C. Pettijohn general counsel for Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America.

Referring to "Boys' Town" as a "hard picture to sell," though it later became extremely popular, Mr Pettijohn held that it is impossible for exhibitors to judge what the public demand for a picture will be in advance.

"Abraham Lincoln," he said, "did not draw a corporal's guard around Springfield, Ill., but it broke house records in a theater in Birmingham, Ala."

About Mae West's Decline

In reply to a question from Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Mr. Pettijohn attributed the recent decline in Mae West's popularity to the activities of women's clubs and other groups in making the public's taste for better things evident to motion picture producers.

Plans being laid in co-operation with the State Department for meeting European competition in news reels shown in South America were disclosed by Mr. Pettijohn.

Speaking for proponents of the bill, Henry R. Atkinson, president of the Massachusetts Civic League, who represented the Boston chapter of the Motion Picture Research Council, compared the present system of blind-selling to selling drugs or food without a label.

To illustrate the potency of the motion picture, Mr. Atkinson displayed a picture showing tension on children's faces even while watching Shirley Temple in her latest picture, "The Little Princess."

Move Is Started to Continue Senate Civil Liberties Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington is leading a movement in the Senate to continue the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, now winding up its work with the publications of a series of reports.

There have been few times in the history of the Nation when the work of such a committee in safeguarding civil liberties and rights of the workers was more needed," Senator Schwellenbach declared.

"Its ending would be a public calamity."

He declares he has sounded Senate opinion and has the votes to continue the committee. The American Federation of Labor Executive Board recently urged that the La Follette investigation of the Associated Farmers of California should be pressed. The Congress of Industrial Organizations has previously advocated its continuance charging the organization is a camouflaged employers' group.

To continue its work, the La Follette Committee needs up to $100,000, Senator Schwellenbach says. Senator La Follette promised the Senate last year when he asked for additional funds that the new sum would be sufficient, and he feels that his hands are tied in asking for any more. Neither he nor Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, the other member of the Committee, will take the lead for more funds.

Reason behind the Schwellenbach drive is the sharp clash between forces of organized labor and employers all up and down the West Coast. At the last election an anti-picketing law was passed in Oregon defeated by only 30,000 votes in Senator Schwellenbach's own State of Washington, and in California defeated by efforts which Sheridan Downey (D) of California attributes to the "Thirty-Dollars-Every-Thursday" group.

Senator Downey explains that this group intended to picket stores which refused to accept its scrip and consequently voted against the labor restriction law. Liberals of the Schwellenbach school are concerned over developments and want further La Follette investigations of the sort soon to be released in a series of reports, whose contents they already anticipate.

These reports deal with the Associated Farmers of California. They were taken in closed testimony, and excited widespread curiosity on the West Coast. The Committee's findings will soon be divulged. In the meantime the La Follette Committee is also making public summary of testimony and its conclusions on other organizations, notably one on the activities of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mother of President On Refugee Committee

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of President Roosevelt, has accepted the Honorary Chairmanship of the Women's Division of the American Committee for Christian German Refugees.

The Committee said at least 20,000 refugees of Christian faith were stranded in various European countires.

Political Split Indicates Trend Of TVA's Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 4—A political split over the report of the Joint Congressional Committee investigating the Tennessee Valley Authority was inevitable and by the split evidenced in the Majority and Minority Reports made public yesterday it is clear that TVA's future is at the mercy of changing political power.

But one factor is significant. In the six-man majority which supported the administration of TVA was one at least nominal Republican, Senator Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota, and also one or two Democrats who are not undeviating in their support of the New Deal. The three Minority Republicans are unrestrained opponents of the Administration. Thus there appears to be a certain measure of mid-road judgment in the Majority Report, and in the Minority Report there were several points with which the Majority agrees.

But both reports agree that the accounting methods of TVA were extremely bad, at least prior to 1938. While the Majority defends the two remaining directors, Harcourt A. Morgan and David E. Lilienthal, against the charges of Dr. A. E. Morgan, the Minority does not embark upon a specific defense of the ousted chairman.

Where Reports Varied

The Minority recommends that if the Federal Government seeks to establish power facilities in future, it should purchase the private properties involved "at a price determined either by negotiation, arbitration, or by condemnation, in the latter case provision being made to preclude unnecessary delay incident to legal action." This final admission in effect begs the whole question because legal delays based on constitutional arguments have for many years held up condemnation proceedings. If the Republican Minority admits that such delays must be circumvented somehow, it is thereby indorsing drastic steps to facilitate public power programs.

The Majority Report definitely states that TVA cannot expand beyond its present area, and points to its acquisition of adequate distributing systems by purchase. This conclusion, added to recent successful negotiations, should help to assure private utilities that their worst fears of TVA competition are now outmoded.

Disagree on Yardstick's Value

But as to the TVA power yardstick, complete disagreement prevails. The six-man majority says that on the basis of its engineers' findings "the electric rates of the Authority provide a legitimate, honest yardstick of equitable rates of private industry." The minority says: "The TVA yardstick is not only meaningless, but worse, is misleading, deceptive, unfair and dishonest as a measure of the fairness of the rates of privately owned utilities not enjoying the subsidies and advantages of which the TVA may avail itself. . . . Electricity is being furnished to consumers in the Tennessee Valley at less than cost, and the deficit is being paid by the taxpayers of the rest of the country."

The broad place of TVA in regional planning is treated interestingly by the majority. If its optimistic view is correct, perhaps the agency can survive even a national political overturn. The report says:

"Regional planning is largely new in the United States. Our cultural patterns are too tough to yield to regimentation. Tennessee Valley Authority has recognized that planning can but suggest, and that any development in the future, as it has been in the past, will be in the hands of the local communities. The presence of this regional planning agency, decentralized from Washington, has stimulated the desire to solve the problems of the region."

Value of Co-operation

"The intricate problems of Government require co-operation between Federal and local agencies to overcome the artificial limitations of their respective jurisdictions. Such voluntary co-operation does much to strengthen the confidence of the people in their own democratic institutions. Tennessee Valley Authority works in co-operation with 30 agencies of the Federal Government; 30 bureaus in the seven Valley States; and one or more agencies of 20 different counties. Co-operative arrangements have prevented wasteful duplication and conflict and have provided means for Democratic participation and decentralization of activities."

"In the Committee's opinion, the Tennessee Valley Authority should be regarded as a settled and established institution in the Valley. Its construction program should be carried to completion so that the money already invested may not be wasted or inadequately supported by revenue. . . . The Tennessee Valley Authority has already demonstrated the value of unified river control under public management."

Wilkes-Barre Newspapers End 6-Month Shutdown

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 4 (AP)—Wilkes-Barre's two afternoon newspapers, closed for six months by an American Newspaper Guild strike, resumed publication today and the morning paper made ready to print tomorrow.

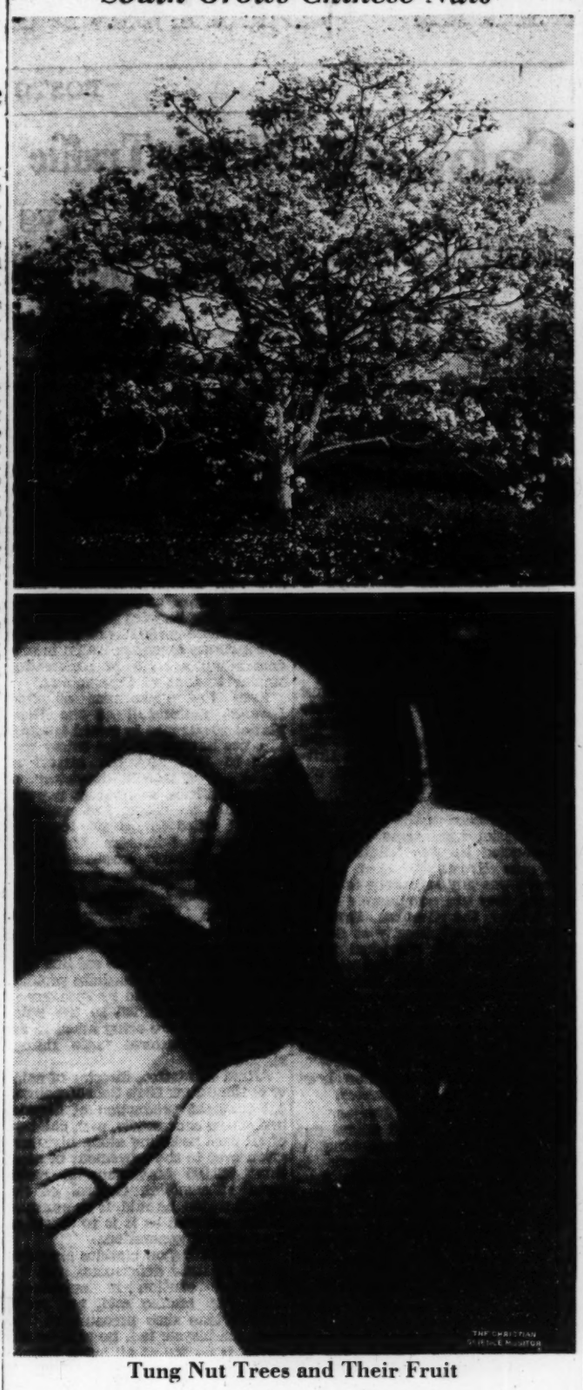
Publishers of the three papers—the Times-Leader and Evening News, afternoon, and the Record, morning—signed contracts with the Guild nearly two weeks ago.

John T. Murphy, spokesman for the publishers, said all union controversies were settled with the signing of wage contracts with printers and pressmen today.

Women Voters to Meet

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National League of Women Voters announced April 1 its General Council would hold a biennial conference here April 25-27. Miss Marguerite M. Wells, president, said the conference would give major attention to means of broadening membership "in the interest of a more effective democracy."

South Grows Chinese Nuts



Tung Nut Trees and Their Fruit

Infant U. S. Tung Oil Industry Wins Aid of Federal Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GULFPORT, Miss.—Government research plans for finding ways and means of preventing the sharp fluctuations in price, and uncertainty as to the availability of tung oil, were disclosed to pioneers in this youthful American industry by Dr. Henry G. Knight, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, United States Department of Agriculture.

He told the recent annual meeting of the American Tung Oil Association here that while the tung oil industry could hardly be classed as more than an infant, it has sufficient promise to make it exceedingly interesting to researchers. "New as this enterprise is," he said, "we have already advanced far enough to enable us to see that it is time to build the tung oil program on a solid foundation backed by scientific research."

"The question naturally arises," said Dr. Knight, "what problems will be studied in the projected investigations? There will be two main divisions. One will pertain to the trees and embrace such things as planting, varieties, cultivation, fertilizers, harvesting the nuts, breeding more productive varieties, etc. The other part will deal with the tung fruit and nuts after harvesting, and will study the content and characteristics of the oil produced under various conditions.

"One of the unusual things found out thus far about tung trees in the United States, is their great variation. Those that are now growing on 175,000 acres planted in this country have all been grown from nuts. With this method of propagation, variation is bound to result. The oil produced will vary widely in quantity and quality. Development of superior yielding strains will be necessary.

"Every producer of tung trees knows about this, but persons who have tried to get information in China have come back empty handed because no scientific investigation has been carried on there. Another problem to be tackled is that of recovering the oil from the nuts." Those familiar with the Chinese method feel it leaves a considerable amount in the press cake.

Three field laboratories are now being set up, he said, to carry on these and other investigations. One will be at Bogalusa, La., one at Gainesville, Florida and the other at Cairo, Georgia.

Growing tung nuts, a slowly developing infant industry in the United States implemented to an extent by war in the Orient, is beginning to offer a faint challenge to a vast export industry of ancient China.

Those rows upon rows of dark-foliaged tung trees, which are now becoming a familiar sight in this section of the Deep South, turned out a bumper crop last year in contrast to a low 1937 production. Reddish-brown nuts, drying in the sun and in bins since last October and November, have just been put through the cracking plants, those barn-like buildings which remove the hulls from the nuts and press the oil from the kernels.

Even now this American-produced tung oil is being moved in barrels and tanks from the Gulf Coast States to the Nation's varnish and lacquer factories, to electrical, automobile, and airplane plants, yes, and even to linoleum and oil-cloth firms.

In 1937 the United States imported 176,000,000 pounds of this oil from China—a figure which dwarfs the expected yield from the American crop just expressed—between 17,000,000 and 20,000,000 pounds. Nevertheless, tung acreage in the United States is increasing.

In Mississippi alone nearly 100,000 acres are planted in tung orchards. Florida has close to 20,000 acres, and Louisiana the same. Georgia, Texas, and Alabama, all have small acreages in tung trees where the climate is humid enough for the crop.

Mississippi growers estimate that their crop will eventually produce about $15,000,000 in tung oil. Because the orchards are now young and trees do not start really producing until their fourth year, the return is now only about 10 per cent.

Growers in Bogalusa, Louisiana, just across Pearl River from this Mississippi city, say that they expect about three good tung crops out of five. Experts claim that with proper care growers can secure nine good crops out of ten.

Because of uncertainties, and the expense of putting in and caring for the tung crop through its first four years, acreages are now largely owned by corporations. Plantings by individual farmers are being encouraged, but as yet tung has not been popularized as a substitute for cotton in this area.

Since tung trees require a semi-tropical climate and about 50 inches of rain a year, their cultivation is limited to the southernmost parts of southern states.

Florida, Good Tung State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—A nationwide survey of the tung oil industry being made by Arthur Dunn, New York corporation lawyer, has revealed that Florida may become one of the chief centers for this important product, owing to the adaptability of this State's soil to the growth of tung trees.

"Tung oil production in Florida may develop into a $50,000,000 industry, employ 50,000 persons and support a quarter of a million people," Mr. Dunn declared.

Mr. Dunn said a tung oil corporation has agreed to lend seedlings and fertilizers to farmers in Leon, Jefferson and Madison counties over a period of five years. These counties are said to possess the best soil for tung trees. Building a warehouse to store the nuts is also being considered.

Oxford Spending More Than Ever On Improvements

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An extensive program of educational improvements has resulted in Oxford University's spending more than £500,000 a year for the first time in its six century's history.

St. Catherine's Society has opened a new building; the departments of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology have been extended; the Taylor Institute for languages has been enlarged, and a magnificent new lecture theater been erected at the School of Geography.

In addition there is the expenditure incurred under Lord Nuffield's vast medical benefactions, the greatest the University has ever received.

The provision of these and other new services has caused the expenditure of the University to rise by £70,000 annually in the last three years. The largest single item in this expenditure is the maintenance of the various University departments, which cost £330,821 last year.

A main source of the University's income is the Government grant of £109,200. The Government also makes further grants, in which last year amounted to £37,782, for special purposes. The University's endowments brought an income of £115,676, while examination and tuition fees accounted for a further £131,131. The colleges paid the University £76,822 last year.

The total income of £516,389 showed a deficit of £11,159 against an expenditure of £527,548. This deficit is ascribed to the Owens Sugar Beet case, in which, through no fault of its own, the University was called on to pay damages of £75,000. The Ministry of Agriculture, however, contributed £51,000 towards this payment.

Compared with the gigantic budgets of some American universities, the half million expenditure of Oxford University looks very small. But this is not the whole story. The actual total annual expenditure of the entire University, regarded as a whole, is difficult to assess. Colleges and societies at Oxford have, apart from the University, a corporate endowment income of not far short of £1,000,000 a year. But this is not all.

To the half million spent by the University and the million endowed income of the colleges, must be added the further income derived from over 4,000 undergraduates, before the total expenditure for last year can be estimated. It is reckoned at over £2,000,000.

Sweden in Lead Building Tankers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Swedish shipbuilders are now busier than for many years. According to the latest statistics, Sweden takes first place among builders of tankships, with 35 vessels of 493,000 tons, ordered or building.

During 1938, 40 vessels totaling 166,464 tons, were launched, a new record figure for Sweden. Only two steamers were built, while the rest, 38 ships, were motor vessels. About 68 per cent of the tonnage built was ordered by foreign owners.

Sweden's share in the building of motorships with a tonnage of more than 1,000 tons during 1938 was 32 ships, totalling 172,000 tons, which puts the Swedish shipbuilding industry in the third place, after Great Britain and Germany, in respect of motor tonnage completed.

Il Duce Lays Stone At New Aero Plant

NAPLES, Italy (AP)—Premier Mussolini laid the cornerstone of a new airplane factory at Pomigliano d'Arco, 15 miles east of Naples April 1st.

Completing his three day tour of southern Italy he then went to Cancello Arnone, near Caputa, to dedicate a land reclamation project on the Volturno River, where homes are to be provided for 350 families. The airplane factory will produce both bombing and commercial planes.

Kansas City Night Driving Slowed, Casualties Drop

KANSAS CITY (AP)—The City Council has made permanent a 25-mile-an-hour night speed limit. The rule had been on trial since Jan. 23.

Nine persons have been killed in traffic accidents here up to April 4, this year, compared with 24 for the same period last year. Personal injury accidents have been reduced almost 50 per cent.

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Nation Studies TVA Yardstick For Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Something of a yardstick for education has been quietly laid down in the Tennessee Valley Authority's model town of Norris, 20 miles north of Knoxville.

Recently Glenn Kendall, the town's director of education, went to Detroit and explained it to the Progressive Education Association. Later he went to Cleveland, where he spoke at a convention of the American Association of School Administrators and exhibited a panel of photographs showing the Norris School as a center of community activities for adults. The photographs pictured the art studio, trade shop, adult typing class, archery group, movies, library, and the Little Theater's production of "The Queen's Husband." He also distributed a thousand copies of a 12-page description of the entire school program, written by members of the faculty and edited by Paul Drost.

TVA's yardstick as to education might be expressed in these words of the report on the community's school: "Education, as conceived in the philosophy of the TVA, is a continuous process, including all age groups."

Learning by experience was found effective, so the school is organized for laboratory procedures, with the community used as much as possible for first-hand study.

Competition Eliminated

Marks, honor rolls, contests and other forms of competition are eliminated as far as possible in favor of co-operative effort. Instead, each child's progress is evaluated in terms of his own ability in an analytical letter to his parents.

Each class, with the teacher, elects and plans its own course of study for the year, including appropriate activities, visits, invitations to outside speakers, and the preparation of a bibliography of available reference materials.

The seventh and eighth grades, for example, elected to operate a co-operative with the following services: cafeteria, bank, lost and found, insurance, store, and a truck garden. The study program of this group centers around these enterprises.

The ninth grade has a program of unified studies, under the central theme of conservation, and the tenth grade studies problems of the South.

The eleventh year class chose to study three topics in 1938-39: international relations, crime, and religion, while the seniors chose three problems: labor, education, and safe driving.

Co-operates With Community

A close relationship exists between the school and the community. The school serves the community by conducting adult study groups and by providing facilities for adult activities. The community in turn participates in the school program.

The school itself is a real community center. The organized adult program of instruction is determined, like the school's, by the felt needs and interests of the participants. The art and craft room provides instruction and opportunities for work in pewter, copper, leather, clay, weaving, basketry, marionettes, or fine arts.

The school library is combined with the community's, giving greater service to both.

Movies for the community are shown twice weekly at the school. Educational movies are used in the school for instruction.

Leisure time activities form a large part of the program for adults, under the supervision of the school's physical education instructor. Some of these activities are archery, basketball, social dancing, handball, ping pong, roller skating, soft ball, tap dancing, tennis, touch football, and volley ball.

As summed up by the faculty, Norris School is thus "not an isolated institution but an integral part of the community where people live and work together. Viewed in this light the school is a place where one may study ways in which to enjoy the abiding satisfaction of life and how to lift the level, improve the quality of everyday living."

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Vermont Maple Sugar Craft 'A Community Affair'

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"Americans at Work"
Three-part series of 36 articles. Second of 12 articles on "Home Industries"

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It usually happens in March, sometimes as early as Town Meeting day, which comes on the first Tuesday. The sages who hang around the Post Office stand first on one foot and then on the other, till somebody says, "Well, I guess the sap's going to run today, ain't it?" That means probably that there has been a warm day, and a cold night, and the buckets are all ready to hang on the maple trees for the first run of the sap.

Thirty years ago it was like that in Lyndon, when Mrs. Elisabeth Chase, whose name is known now wherever goes the candy box with the maple-sugar camp on the cover, organized the Lyndon Boys and Girls Home Projects Club. Her unusual candy industry, which keeps a host of customers supplied with products of maple sugar and syrup and provides employment for many of the villagers, has, since she started it in about 1915, brought a helpful amount of money to a Vermont community which cannot absorb all its working population, all the time, in farming.

"A Community Affair"

"Any ordinary old homestead can be used like this and become a community affair," Mrs. Chase will tell you as she reaches for the telephone, to call a neighbor and say, "Tell Virginia, I have a batch of caramels to wrap, if she wants to come and work for a few hours. Virginia may be a school girl earning money to go to college, or a young mother whose husband is out of work, or a widow who might lose her house if she doesn't pay her taxes. There is no time lost searching for workers to assist in the making of the maple-sugar creams, or bees' honey cookies, or maple chocolates, or the dozens of other delectable sweets that sizzle in the great brass kettles in the cellar of the Chase home and appear eventually in the packing room upstairs, in irresistibly attractive boxes and birch baskets and little wooden pails, the shape of the syrup buckets.

Mrs. Chase never has to advertise for help, not even in her husband's weekly, the "Vermont Union-Journal," which John B Chase's father founded some 70 years ago. Persons looking for a job just go in and ask for it. If their work is satisfactory they may remain as long as they need to. When the need ceases, however, they know that their job will be given to someone else. Quality of the product is the prime essential. Some years ago in an address before the St. Johnsbury Rotary Club, Mrs. Chase remarked: "The only thing we can do if we wish to prosper in the material sense is to be ready to supply the world with something it will buy."

Making 'Home' Attractive

The "world" as Lyndon knows it, largely teachers and professors from other states who make up the summer colony, and the vacationists who go back year after year to the spacious and comfortable Chase homestead, taste the maple sugar and honey candies and buy, and keep on buying. Without a single commercial ambition when she started candy-making, hoping only to conserve the local maple orchards and, as she puts it, "to educate the boys and girls to want to live at home by making the home life attractive and profitable," Mrs. Chase long ago arrived at the conclusion expressed in one of her newspaper articles, "it will follow as the night the day that something good always brings good returns, and so a profit will follow good work. . . ."

While she had always been successful with homemade candy she had never studied its manufacture. The maple-sugar club was the most lasting department of her boys' and girls' organization, and to keep the young people going, she put a shingle outside her house, over 20 years ago, announcing to the then infrequent tourist that maple sugar candies were for sale. She hurried to take the sign in before Mr. Chase came home from the office.

People from out of town, however, began to stop at her door, some for maple candy, some for a glass of milk or a slice of home-baked bread, or a cookie, and some because the pleasant, white house with its comfortable, spacious rooms and its delightful interior furnished, quite unpremeditatedly, with genuine antiques, had exerted its charm over them. Requests were made for vacation accommodation. At first the idea was a strange one, but Mrs. Chase began to see possibilities of accommodating the visitors and also increasing her staff of workers. The tourist season thus affords additional, work for the village population.

Civic Unity

"This house," Mrs. Chase likes to say, "demonstrates that by the people of a community uniting and concentrating on one thing, success can be brought about. The work just grew." For several years she has had booths at the Boston, Chicago and Providence flower shows, the sales from which have kept people employed in the candy kitchen in a season which would ordinarily be too dull to keep them busy.

Rug-Makers

Another group home industry which keeps Vermont farmers' wives and daughters busy in their leisure and also meets a genuine need, where the farm income is too small to live on, is a rug-making project directed by Miss Elizabeth Titcomb of Bloomfield, Connecticut. She is a native of Vermont and owns a beautiful eighteenth century house, not far from Hartford, known as "1750 Old House." From this distant point she supervises the work of a dozen or more rug makers living at Derby Line, near the Canadian border, and at Sheffield, a village north of St. Johnsbury. She is a member of the Society of Connecticut Craftsmen, and she designs the rugs and hand-dyes the yarn.

The wool is an especially soft one, spun for her at a small private mill near her home. She mails the materials and patterns to the workers, and later markets the rugs, through the women's exchanges and interior decorators. She herself is an interior decorator by profession. Left alone a few years ago, with "1750 Old House" on her hands, provided she could make it pay its own expenses, she found that by staying at home and serving luncheons and teas, and letting a room or two, she could not follow too closely the interior decorating business. She did, however, retain and develop the rug-making among the Vermont women, which helps all of them. Her mother began it about 1914, when country people were about the only ones in America who knew hooked rugs. Working with the State Federation of Women's Clubs in Vermont she felt that the farm women needed some pastime which would bring color into their lives and also enable them to earn a little money. "It is amazing," Miss Titcomb says, "how they have developed a sense of color and shading. And they have such pride and pleasure in their work."

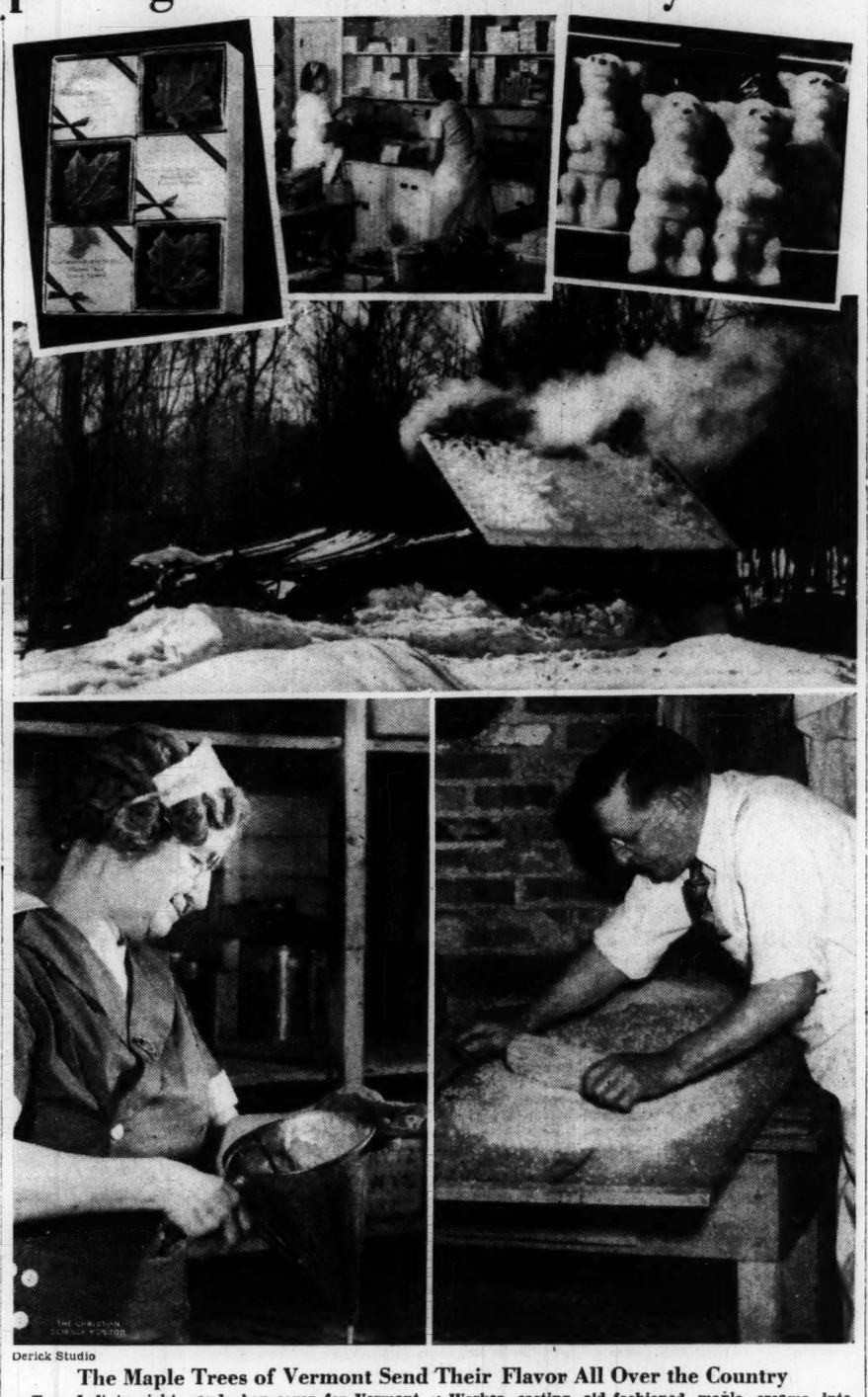
Kitchenette Craft

What one Boston woman, all alone, turns out of a tiny kitchenette, in a two-by-four apartment, is an object lesson in resourcefulness. When Miss Eva Coopland, who was manager of a first-class tea room in Chicago, lost her job because of the economic situation, a few years ago, she "had to turn to something quick." Remmbering that she had been apprenticed, as a girl in Liverpool, England, to the confectionery trade, she decided to be a pastry-cook. A neighboring delicatessen shop immediately gave her an order for English pork pies. Since she has lived in Boston she has been busy from morning to night, supplying English plum cakes and Scotch shortbreads, and Christmas puddings, and delicious thick, Englishy jams and marmalades to individual customers and one or two shops, including that of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, whose standards of excellence are a Boston tradition.

Printer

Almost anything may start in the neighborhood cellar. Some of the world's largest industries have been born between the set tubs and the coal bin. A cellar printing business developed by a junior high school boy in West Medford has meant a major contribution to his educational expenses. Gordon B. Allan, graduated a year ago from Harvard University and now a student at the Graduate School of Education, when in elementary school used to stand outside the school printing shop, fascinated by what he saw going on. He had a magazine route, and with the modest profits from that he bought himself a little hand press. It was fun to print calling cards for anybody who would let him. Soon real jobs came his way, tickets, and envelopes, and things like that. A small profit was discernible, and then, as business increased, he had to enlarge his equipment. The school chums who went to play in the cellar with him after school hours had to be drawn into the growing industry. It was becoming possible to pay them from three to five cents an hour.

During high school days the hand press proved inadequate. Business firms were submitting orders for letterheads, labels, and invoices. The young printer earned enough to buy himself a second-hand, electric motor press. The proceeds from that, together with profits from the sale of Christmas greeting cards, a venture which fitted very conveniently into the printing trade schedule, met a good part of his high school and subsequent college expenses. Entering the teaching profession, he has not exploited to the full the possibilities of the cellar workshop, but they are evidently there for the youth who has a flair for the type font, and space enough in his cellar.



Derick Studio

The Maple Trees of Vermont Send Their Flavor All Over the Country

Top: Left to right, candy box cover for Vermont maple sugar leaves, product of Elisabeth Chase, Lyndon; girls packing candies in Chase kitchen; maple sugar bears, product of Elisabeth Chase craft. Center: Typical maple sugar camp in Vermont. Lower left: Worker casting old-fashioned maple creams into molds through a tin dropper invented years ago by Mrs. Chase. Lower right: Horace Holt, head candy-maker for Mrs. Chase. He is crushing a batch of Grandfather's Maple stirred sugar.

Rumania Pensions Writers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—From now on Rumanian writers are to receive old age pensions.

Mihael Ralea, Minister of Labor and Social Insurance, has announced that the fact in unreserved terms.

"Our great King, whose paternal solicitude extends to all social categories has thought also of the fate of writers, "the pronouncement reads." All great monarchs have created special schools of literature and have played great roles as Maecenas. His good will has provided a plan for assuring a decent and quiet old age for writers. Under his exalted inspiration, I have created a pension bureau for Rumanian writers."

There are to be five categories of pensions, ranging from 8,000 to 25,000 lei a month, nominally $53 to $170 a month, to be determined according to the importance of the literary production, the pecuniary situation of the writer, and the size of his contribution to a pension fund. The pension age begins at 55 and earlier in case of physical incapacity. Widows and orphan children also may receive pensions.

The pension fund will come from several sources; revenue stamps on books and magazines, a percentage of royalties, fines of various kinds, and gifts. The State Treasury will make up the rest.

The Pension Office distributing these funds is to be managed by ten directors, of which nine are actually to be writers, and one a delegate from the Ministry of Social Insurance.

The Minister said only one other country, namely Soviet Russia, at present gives pensions to writers.

Rumania has extensive literature of a comparatively high standard, so a good many people will benefit from this measure. In no Balkan country are so many copies of leading books sold, as here. And in no Balkan capital are there such flourishing book stores.

Roman Invented Cold Cream

A Roman named Galen is credited with inventing cold cream, by using a formula that is virtually unchanged to this day.

Rulers of U. S. Are 'of People'

The ABC of the USA

Second of 12 miniature essays offered by the National League of Women Voters as its contribution to strengthening the democratic system. This article is entitled Of the People":

There is no royal family in America. There is no landed gentry and no "upper" class which controls the reins of government. The right to rule is not passed down from generation to generation, nor are there groups of people who are forever shut out from holding the most important offices in our country. The men and women who rule over us come from among us.

That little boy next door who is selling newspapers or getting up early to help milk the cows may be Governor, or Senator, or President some day. Our knowledge of America is indeed slim if we cannot each point to at least one man or woman in high office who is a scion of an old pioneer family, to another whose parents came over from Europe during the past generation, and to still another who was born abroad of foreign parentage and came to this country at an early age.

This dissimilarity of background exists among those who govern in America, and in America as in no other country at the present time, because America still considers that innate ability is of prime importance. Our shores have been open to people of all classes and of all religions, and our doors of opportunity have swung wide for them. We must be vigilant in keeping them so. The minute we say or even think, "That man or woman should not be elected to high position because he is not like me," we are starting the slow swing which may shut that door and if it should ever shut, it would pinch the fingers of each and every one of us.

Two Officials Campaign For Jobs Already Theirs

HAYTI, Mo. (AP)—W. T. Nethery and T. A. McNail campaigned for a month for re-election to the school board. Then almost on the eve of the April 4 election they learned their terms don't expire for another year.

But if you think their faces are red, you should see the other two Board members—the men who thought they had another year of grace. They had to do some furious last-minute electioneering.

Cotton Income Drops

Since 1923 the cash income of Texas farmers from cotton has dropped from $748,000,000 to $155,401,000, the latter including Government payments.

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U.S. Asked to Help Educate Children Of Its Employees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 4 — The President's Advisory Committee on Education is trying to get the Federal Government to provide adequate education for children of its employees on federal reservations.

The Thomas federal-aid-to-education bill, just reported favorably to the Senate, would provide up to $3,000,000 a year for this purpose.

Dr. Lloyd E. Blauch and Dr. William L. Iversen, of the Advisory Committee Staff, have made a detailed examination of the educational facilities available to the 23,061 of the 30,000 children of workers on federal projects between the ages of 6 and 18.

"Most of these children," they report, "do succeed in going to school, but in most cases it is with no thanks to the Federal Government. A majority of them, 15,423, attend public schools at the expense of local taxpayers, sometimes adding to school costs where the funds are already insufficient.

"About 6,000 of the children must pay tuition in either public or private schools, and most of the 1,000 who attend the few schools maintained by Government agencies are also required to pay tuition.

"Only in the Canal Zone, which has a satisfactory school system, and in a few posts such as the Pribilof Islands off the coast of Alaska are schools provided at federal expense."

Under the proposed law, appropriations would be administered by the United States Commissioner of Education, who would have authority to enter into agreements with state or local agencies and make allotments. He would be required to consult with an advisory committee made up of representatives designated by the several departments and agencies in which need exists for educational services for children living on reservations.

The Federal Government, it is also suggested, might provide federal schools in certain remote locations or maintain one or more boarding schools for children from reservations too isolated to justify a local school.

Day Labor on Farms in South May Displace Sharecroppers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark. — Solution of the sharecropper problem may yet come, observers here in the Deep South cotton country are beginning to believe, through elimination of the system itself, rather than through improvement of conditions under it, if that may be called a solution.

Each spring finds more and more landowners turning to the use of day labor to get out their crops. If it were not that greater mechanization has accompanied this change, it would mean that there would still be just as much work to be done, and that the sharecroppers, though no longer operating on that basis, would still have work and an income.

The only difference would be that as day laborers they work and receive pay only during certain seasons, and the rest of the time must depend on public relief, that is, if they don't earn enough money to tide them over, which they seldom do. Under the sharecropper system they had shelter the year around and were able to grow much of their food, and also the landowners traditionally "took care" of them when necessary during the seasons when there was no farm work.

The problem this year is aggravated by an increase in tenant rentals and in share-tenant crop payments. This is the result of two things: higher taxes and production costs for the landowner, and, it is charged by the sharecroppers, a desire on the part of the landowners to make up for the loss of part of the Government checks they were getting before, and which under the 1939 acreage allotment plan they are unable to qualify for.

Those affected most are the tenants who rent land on a cash basis. Instead of giving the landlord a share of the crop, money rent is paid at the end of the crop year. This simplifies rental contract agreements, but in case of a poor crop year, the tenant suffers because the rents agreed upon are not affected by the size of the crop.

Some sharecroppers who have been accustomed to making a crop with the landowner furnishing feed, food supplies during the summer, and farming equipment, and then dividing the crop in the fall in halves, declare that this spring landowners are demanding more than a half of the crop in more than one community in the delta sections of Northeast Arkansas and Southeast Missouri. Sometimes, it is reported, landowners are demanding three fifths of the crop.

A tenant accustomed to paying $100 cash for a tract of land each year points out that this year he is being asked to pay perhaps $125 for the same tract of land.

Landowners assert that the practice is only being carried out in a few scattered sections in the Mississippi and St. Francis River deltas, but surveys indicate that it is rather extensive in more than a few sections in this area. The practice has been increasing since 1937.

Under the present farm program, all payments are made to farmers on the basis of the crop division with tenants. The measure states that the payments shall be divided "according to the method in which the crops are divided." Thus, if a tenant rents lands for a fourth, the payments will be divided so that the tenant gets a fourth. If a sharecropper receives half of the crop, the payments from the Government are to be divided on that basis, giving half to the sharecropper and half to the planter.

Australia's People Nearing 7,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — Australia's population should reach 7,000,000 persons by June, 1940, according to Dr. Roland Wilson, Commonwealth Statistician.

September 30, 1938, the population was 6,907,078, made up of 3,493,681 men and 3,413,397 women. It was increasing at the rate of little more than 50,000 a year.

The total Commonwealth gain in population for the nine months ended September 30, 1938, was 40,488 persons. Births had exceeded deaths by 39,580 and there was a net gain from migration of 908 persons.

'Big Names' in the Movies Have Day at Treasure Isle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, Calif.—Never in its history had San Francisco and the Bay area seen such a star-studded selection of "Big Name' motion picture performers as were presented to World's Fair crowds here at the "colossal" world preview of the newest Twentieth-Century Fox picture, "Alexander Graham Bell."

Two hundred and ten motion picture stars, writers, and officials came to Treasure Island from Southern California for the event—and what a day it was! One couldn't turn around without bumping into Sonja Henie, Don Ameche (star of the picture), Loretta Young (co-star), Tyrone Power, or Anita Louise . . . and there were that many more of them.

Never have larger crowds of movie fans, and "just plain folks," had such an opportunity for closeups of so concentrated a group of prominent stars. There were 25 actual "Big Names," and many more starlets and junior players.

First was a long parade up Market Street to the Civic Center, where Mayor Angelo Rossi (whom party-thrower Elsa Maxwell says is the "only Mayor she knows with 'glamour'") officially welcomed them all including Producer Darryl Zanuck. There was nearly one photographer for each member of the party.

Then the motorcade departed across the Bay Bridge to Treasure Island, where the stars were transferred to the colorful Elephant trains and were off to see the Island's spectacular wonders. In turn the thousands of Fair-goers that were on Treasure Island that day weren't craning their necks to see the Federal Building murals, but to "ooh" and "aah" at the actors and actresses.

At the Yerba Buena Club (women's club on the Island) the stars were feted with great ceremony. Each responded to the touch of Toastmistress Maxwell's wand of flowing superlatives—all in good order, until she reached the honored guest of the day, Don Ameche (Alexander Graham Bell in the motion picture).

Introducing the star (who had just been appointed honorary Mayor of Treasure Island by Mayor Rossi), Miss Maxwell, the heretofore impeccably perfect weaver of words, finally was caught up. "I take great pleasure in presenting to you Don Ameche," she said, "the new Treasurer of Mayor Island." Quick curtain for Elsa.

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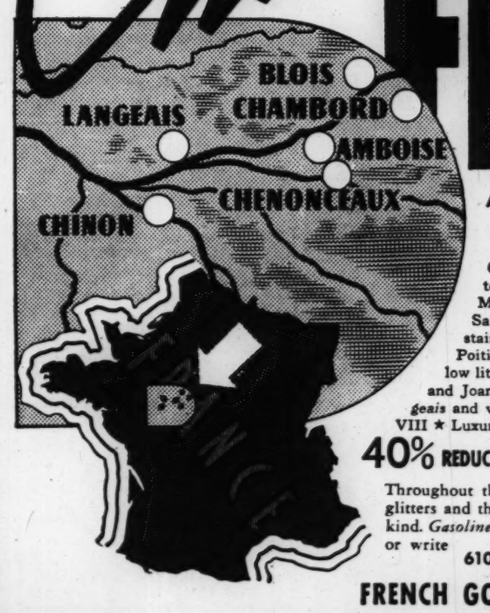

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FRENCH GOVERNMENT TOURIST BUREAU

World Communists Receive Their Orders From Moscow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Communists of the United States, Great Britain and France have publicly been given their orders to organize strikes and mass demonstrations against the present governments of Britain and France and their foreign policies. The orders were announced by M. Maniulsky, Joseph Stalin's chief representative in the Communist International, at a meeting of the Russian Communist Party Congress.

The reports made to this Congress have world-wide importance. They will be studied for months and years to come in every school and factory club in Russia; they will be discussed for weeks over radio stations and in newspapers and pamphlets Outside Russia, they will be studied by Communists and those "Friends of the Soviet Union" who believe in the Russian Communist State.

Accuses Britain

Mr. Maniulsky's estimate of the present world situation, in spite of his Marxist convictions, is curiously reminiscent of Russian political speeches before the World War, in that Russians have always tended to make Great Britain the principal villain on the world scene, and that is what Mr. Maniulsky does now. He accuses British reactionaries, by which he obviously means the present Government of Great Britain, of plotting with so-called Fascist states against the Soviet Union and the whole world. He said:

"The plan of the British bourgeoisie is to sacrifice the small east European States by pushing Germany eastward against Russia. They hope by that counter-revolutionary war to divert Germany's colonial claims by letting her smash her teeth on the Soviet fist—and thus to ensure for many years a British imperial hegemony over Europe."

The British Government also is attempting to share Spain and the Mediterranean with Italy at the expense of Britain's ally, France, said Mr. Maniulsky. He predicted that Britain would later force Japan to share its gains in China, after the Japanese had been sufficiently weakened.

Communist Strength

The membership of the Communist Party outside of Russia has almost doubled during the past five years, Mr. Maniulsky revealed, and has reached a total of 1,200,000 in countries where its existence is legal. He pointed out that actual Communist membership is misleading, since he claims that 15 to 20 reliable sympathizers exist for every Party member, and every Party member is trained for leadership, and is placed, if possible, in key positions in non-Communist organizations.

The heaviest gains in recent years, declared Mr. Maniulsky, have been made in the United States and in France. The movement in Great Britain, he said, had made disappointing progress. It had failed to penetrate the main strata of England's working class. Fascist expansion had resulted in heavy Communist losses, he admitted, but even in Germany, he declared, Communists were successfully spreading propaganda against National Socialism.

As a "program of action" for foreign Communists and sympathizers, Mr. Maniulsky ordered an "international united front against Fascism in alliance with the armed Soviet State." As he interpreted it, this means that Communists in the United States, Great Britain, France, and other countries shall organize strikes and other demonstrations against any move which increases the power of Germany and Japan and thus adds to threats against the Soviet Union. Whether or not democratic countries are involved in a Soviet-German or Soviet-Japanese war, Communists in those countries are instructed to bring all possible pressure to bear to compel their Governments to intervene on behalf of the Soviet Union.

Inn Turns Clock to Era of Forty-Niner

Hotel at San Juan Bautista, Calif., is being restored to days when stagecoach ruled the road.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, Calif.—In an effort to recapture the original atmosphere of the Plaza Hotel, built in 1813 as a Spanish soldiers' barracks, woven into the drama of "Rose of the Rancho," and now a State monument, a State Monument Restoration League is being organized to solicit funds and furniture for redecoration of the building.

The League under leadership of Mrs. Kate V. Castle, Custodian of the California State Park Commission property in San Juan Bautista, aims to refurnish the interior of the building as it was in the eventful 1850-60 decade when the Plaza Hotel played a prominent role in California history.

Among California pioneers to stop at the hostelry were Leland Stanford, former California Senator, Governor, and Founder of Leland Stanford Junior University; Carlos Huntington, railroad magnate; Ward McAllister, San Francisco attorney; and Charles Crocker, railroad magnate and banker. Others whose names are found in the register are John Jacob Astor and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

Rooms Maintained

The Los Angeles Times is maintaining a room in memory of Harry Carr, Times' columnist who wrote of San Juan Bautista, the Mission San Juan Bautista, and who stayed in the hotel during visits here.

Mrs. Edmund L. Brown of San Juan Bautista, former member of the State Park Commission, and Madame Leila Butler Hedges of San Juan Bautista and Pebble Beach will refurnish rooms. Miss Blanche L. Taix, also of San Juan Bautista, will dedicate a room to the memory of her father, pioneer, and former owner of the hotel. Members of the Flint and Abbey families also will refurnish rooms.

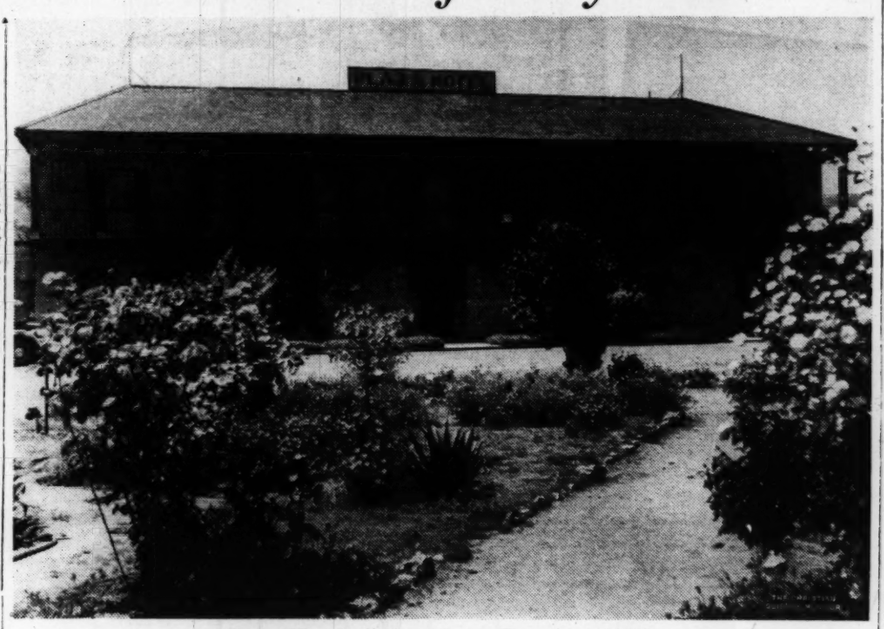
The League plans to remove electric lights, bathrooms, and closets added in recent years, to return the front staircase to its original position leading directly from the front lobby, and to make other corrections.

Seven Beds in Room

Since the hotel from 1850 to 1870 was headquarters for seven stagecoach lines en route from San Jose and Gilroy to Los Angeles and other points, many drivers and passengers stayed at the hotel in a special room furnished with seven beds. It is planned to refurnish this room exactly as it was then.

A number of blacksmiths and horseshoers maintained rooms in the hotel. A room with two beds will be dedicated to them. Another room will be dedicated to the Chinese who sojourned at the hotel during the railroad-building period.

Adding a final touch of historical restoration, plans are being made to correct the front of the hotel by covering the concrete sidewalk with great wooden planks, by building a hitching post and two water troughs and by hanging a dinner bell over the main entrance.



Plaza Hotel at San Juan Bautista, Calif.

Built originally as Spanish barracks in 1813, it was converted into a hotel in 1858 and was obtained by the State in 1934. It is being restored and refurnished.

Federal Jury Awards $711,932 To Mill for Sit-Down Damage

(Continued from Page 1)

asked $1,171,957. This was pared in Court by a Special Master to $434,574 and cut further by the jury to the final figure of $237,310.

The trial arose from seizure of the Apex factory by strikers and strike sympathizers on May 6, 1937. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals ordered the sit-downers to leave June 23.

Evidence was presented alleging that only eight of the 2,500 Apex workers were members of the union before the strike started. William Meyer, President of the company testified non-striking workers were manhandled by the sit-downers.

Several witnesses told of bricks being thrown through windows of the plant and the wrecking of machinery and office furniture.

Leader admitted on the witness stand that he called the strike, but insisted it was not a sit-down.

The jurors deliberated more than five hours. Their verdict did not include other officers of the Union named in the suit. These were: Joseph Burge, Vice-President; Ulysses Brown, Secretary, and Harry Ohmeig, Treasurer.

Judge Kirpatrick said that by agreement of counsel the property and assets of the 16,000 members of Branch 1 of the Hosiery Union were exempted from attachment, leaving as defendants the local and its four principal officers.

Damages were put as follows by the jury: Loss of Apex profits during occupancy of the plant by the strikers, $24,000; physical damage to the plant and equipment from May 7 to June 23, $82,644,59; overhead expenses incurred by the company during the strike, $102,667.26; loss of profits after the strike, by reason of the fact that for weeks after the strikers left the company could not operate, $21,000; loss of seasonable merchandise, $4,125; loss of elastic webbing, $2,574.

Recalls Danbury Hat Case

DANBURY, Conn., April 4 (AP)—The Philadelphia Federal Court decision in the Apex Hosiery Mill Case recalled today a United States Supreme Court decision in 1908 in which the Court affirmed a $20,000 judgment against Danbury hatters who as members of the Knights of Labor instituted a boycott against hats made by Dietrich E. Lowe and Martin Fuchs in Danbury.

In the Danbury case, the two hat manufacturers brought an action against members of the Union as individuals, claiming conspiracy to boycott and damages of $80,000. The litigation was pursued to the Supreme Court and on Feb. 3, 1908, the majority decision favoring the manufacturers, was delivered by Chief Justice Fuller. Many local union members lost their homes and bank accounts because of the decision.

As in the Philadelphia case, the court ruled that the Sherman Anti-trust Act had been violated.

Auto Union Seeks 40 Hours' Wages For 30-Hour Week

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 4 (AP)—Formulation of a program for a 30-hour week with 40-hour pay, under existing rates, was indorsed today by the United Automobile Workers' Union, member of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

A resolution adopted without discussion instructed officers to set up the program to apply throughout the automobile industry.

The Union launched an intensive drive yesterday to organize employees of the Ford Motors Company.

The Union's convention unanimously adopted a program for this announced No. 1 goal, but withheld placing the motor firm on its "unfair to labor" list as earlier threatened.

The drive will be directed by a special committee elected by the International Executive Board, subject to replacement if it does not report progress "at an early date."

Formal Request

The first step, the convention decided, would be a formal request to the Ford management for negotiations. Final action on the "unfair to labor" proposal was made contingent on the Ford reply.

It was understood a letter requesting the bargaining conference was mailed a few minutes after the convention voted. The program also called for:

1. Co-ordination at various Ford plants "to prevent the removal of work from plants that may have labor trouble."
2. Organization of a Department of Research "to present facts to the workers and the public."
3. Renewal of a drive to collect assessments to finance the Ford campaign.

Forecast of Success

Executive Committeeman Walter Reuther, member of a former Ford organization group, predicted success in six months.

"The Ford Motor Company cannot stand a fight of this sort," he shouted, "they have fallen to third place now."

The Union was urged on in the campaign by Sidney Hillman, C. I. O. Vice-President, who denied assertions the C. I. O. had attempted to "dictate" to the convention and pointed out that C. I. O. advice had been sought.

"There has never been a time when the C. I. O. attempted to force its will on the United Automobile Workers Union," he said.

Tourist Parade to Far East Expected to Break Record

Tour-a-bouts
By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The tourist parade to the Far East is expected to break all previous records this year, especially in view of attractive rates offered by steamship lines serving the Orient. These trans-Pacific lines are giving Americans an opportunity of making a round trip to Japan at the cost of regular one-way fares.

Frank K. Bell, General Passenger Agent of the N. Y. K. Line, stresses the ease and attractiveness of travel in Japan and China at all times, but especially at this time of year. The Empire, now celebrating its season of flowers, extends the same open-hearted hospitality as in past years; its mountains and cherry blossom groves have the same scenic appeal, its womenfolk the same charm, its temples the same deep-seated interest.

Bargain Rate Explained

Mr. Bell, who was interviewed in the Boston offices of the Cunard White Star Line, explained that with regard to the N.Y.K. Line's California service, the rate is applicable to the Kamakura sailing from Los Angeles on April 24 and San Francisco on April 27, and on the Asama Maru, sailing from Los Angeles on May 12 and San Francisco on May 15. Similarly, the bargain rate applies to two sailings of the Seattle-Orient service.

Aside from the special "bargain" trips to Japan, the N. Y. K. Line also is taking a leading part in many Far East and world tours during the spring and summer. An example of these is the tour leaving San Francisco on June 29 by the liner Taiyo Maru and visiting Honolulu, Yokohama as well as many other Japanese cities and scenic centers. There are other frequent departures by passenger liners for the Orient as well as several eastward sailings around the world.

* * *

At least one centenarian will attend the centennial of the Dutch railways at Amsterdam this year, according to H. W. deJong, Manager of the American Express Travel Service, who reports that a train 100 years old will be put on exhibit as part of the fete. Men in 1839 uniforms will act as its conductors and it will carry 96 passengers on each journey about the special exhibition grounds.

* * *

Recognizing the marked interest of guests on trains in learning the altitude reached en route, many Western railways show the elevation opposite the station-names in timetables. On the Overland Route, Chicago is shown as 590 feet above sea level, and Carroll, Iowa, is the highest point on the North Western—1,261 feet. Crossing the Rockies, the elevation is 8,013 feet at Sherman Hill, Wyo., and the Cascades' summit is 6,880 feet at Norden, Nev.

* * *

South Africa's place in the traveler's itinerary is becoming more and more a fixed fact. Realizing the importance that South Africa will play in the tourist's demand for "something different," the Union Castle Line has kept abreast of the times by keeping its fleet at top condition. The Union Castle Line has eight first-class ships in service between Southampton and Capetown, according to Thos. Cook & Son, general passenger agents for the Line in the United States and Canada.

* * *

Marking seven years of successful Lido cruises to the Mediterranean, the Italian Line has arranged a gala cruise on the Roma for June 30, visiting 20 ports of call in 58 days.

* * *

Third-class train compartments are so comfortable in Sweden that when King Leopold of Belgium visited the country he was content to travel third-class.

* * *

Puerto Rico's tourist traffic is continuing on the increase with a total of 25,930 visitors to the island during the first eight months of the present fiscal year, according to Enrique Ortega, Director of the Island's Institute of Tourism.

Ataturk's Toga Descends: Re-election of General Inonu

ANKARA, April 4 (AP)—The new Turkish Parliament yesterday re-elected Gen. Ismet Inonu president of the 15-year-old Republic.

The Assembly, elected on the pledge to carry on the democratic policy of the late president Kemal Ataturk, gave prolonged cheers for General Inonu, who had worked hand in hand with Kemal Ataturk in building modern Turkey.

Abdul Halik Renda was elected president of the Parliament. President Inonu first was elected to succeed Kemal Ataturk last Nov. 11. When the latter came to the end of his career he was in the very midst of his revolutionary modernization of the country—an upheaval that called for the discarding of religious, political and social customs which had existed for centuries.

Beyond that the international situation as related to Turkey is delicate and vastly important. The great German politico-economic drive to the East has reached this country. Many Turks also look anxously toward Italy, feeling that Signor Mussolini may have an idea of orientation in this direction.

It was necessary for Kemal Ataturk's successor to be a strong leader. This is particularly necessary since there are strong political cross currents which have been kept in control only by often ruthless force.

General Inonu is credited with being the strongest man of the country. He is quite a different type from his late chief. He has not shown himself inclined to the ruthlessness of his predecessor. He has the highest possible reputation both as regards his private and his public life. He is good at organization and administration.

For years he was Kemal Ataturk's closest associate. The two fought together in the World War, General Inonu being Ataturk's Chief of Staff at Gallipoli, where the Allies' attempted capture of the vital peninsula was frustrated.

After Kemal Ataturk came into power General Inonu was for years his Premier. When the two fell out in 1937 General Inonu resigned and many thought that his career was finished. He remained a member of the National Assembly, but beyond that he kept very, very quiet. Gradually the politicians and foreign diplomatic corps sensed that the mantle of the great reformer was descending on the shoulders of General Inonu.

Crosses Continent On $27.50; Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Chilled out chipper and out of pocket only $27.50, Clare W. Bunch of Robertson, Mo., dropped down on Roosevelt Field April 3 after a transcontinental nonstop flight that set a record for light planes.

"I nearly hit a mountain near Pittsburgh," he grinned. "Otherwise the trip was uneventful. Now I want a bath, a shave, and a soft bed."

Mr. Bunch left Burbank, Calif., at 10:41 a. m. (P. S. T.) April 2.

His arrival was timed by E. W. Guthrie, president of Roosevelt Field at 1:07.10 p. m. (E. S. T.), giving him a flying time of 23 hours 26 minutes, compared with the 30 hours 37 minutes required last Nov. 28-29 by John W. Jones.

Mr. Jones' plane, however, had a 50-horsepower engine, while Mr. Bunch's Lambert monocoupe has 90 horsepower.

Mr. Bunch said he spent $23.25 for 152 gallons of gasoline and had 15 gallons in his tanks when he landed. Oil cost him $3.90, 15 cents went for coffee, and 20 cents for two sandwiches.

He said he flew at 12,000 feet for 17 hours.

He wore a parachute and no topcoat.

'Gen. Washington' To Travel Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 4—The exact route George Washington followed from Mount Vernon, Va., to New York for the presidential inaugural ceremony in 1789 will be followed by a 1939 impersonator as the outstanding patriotic feature of the New York World's Fair, which opens on April 30.

The trip took the first President eight days, and an unnamed Hollywood motion picture actor will make the journey in the same time, traveling by stage coach, horseback and river barges.

Simultaneously the Department of Welfare today announced that it would send visitors stranded here during the Fair back to their home towns, but would collect the cost of transportation from relatives or local welfare departments.

Hull Rebuts Reich on Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

rope, the House Coinage Committee has approved a bill continuing for two years the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund and the President's power to devalue the dollar. The stabilization fund makes possible the Anglo-French-American tripartite monetary agreement, with its pull on other democratic or neutral countries. This working accord is a practical day-to-day means of co-operation among the democracies, operating through the Treasury's own Foreign Service, and potentially it is a mighty weapon against totalitarian economics.

Reminder from the Navy

Finally, the Navy Department reminded the world that American rearmament is proceeding apace by calling for bids for 24 new fighting vessels, while the various new arms-expansion proposals in Congress are on the verge of becoming law.

Secretary Hull's forthright denunciation of German economists came after statements by Dr. Walther Funk, Reichsbank President, and an interview with Dr. Hans Thomsen, German Charge d'Affaires here, published in a Washington newspaper. Dr. Thomsen was quoted as saying that just prior to the imposition of countervailing duties — announced two weeks ago, but to become effective April 23—Germany was on the point of closing negotiations with American packers, cotton marketers, and farm organizations for the purchase during 1939 of products valued at $50,000,000.

Dr. Thomsen was reported as saying that the projected deals involved 500,000 bales of cotton, 500,000 tons of wheat, 30,000 tons of dried plums, and 110,000,000 pounds of lard, all over and above 1938 purchases. In October, 1937, he was quoted as saying, he had repeatedly offered the United States a gradual transition from barter to reciprocal trade, but added "we've never received an answer."

"We find the silence difficult to explain," the quotation continued, "inasmuch as our offer would have taken Germany step by step, from the plane of rigidly controlled commerce necessitated by our present situation to the triangular system, with free exchange, espoused by Secretary Hull." Germany was now confronted by the United States with "a tremendous tariff problem, as result of blacklist duties, countervailing duties and boycotts which American officials do nothing to discourage."

Hull Skeptical on Barter Deals

Secretary Hull took direct issue with this statement, and the similar remarks from Dr. Funk in Germany. He expressed skepticism concerning the reported barter deals from the United States and referred to "pipe-dream stories." Regarding the October, 1937, note Secretary Hull said the United States had kept all doors open for trade from every nation. He said it was known how earnestly the American Government had sought to strengthen and advance reciprocal trade programs and pleaded with every nation in the world to join.

Secretary Hull's statement reads as follows, beginning at the second paragraph:

. . . Any obstacles which German trade faces in the United States, as compared with any and every other country, are entirely the result of German policy and practices. They are not the result of any special American laws dealing with German trade. Under trade laws and regulations, Germany is free to trade with the United States under the same set of conditions as can any other country of the world. The large trade which the United States is now carrying on with other countries is going smoothly and with remarkable absence of dispute.

The German authorities, however, seem to be able to trade only on their own terms as they dictate them and by their own methods as they shape them.

During the past few years Germany has diverted from the United States much trade that had grown up because private business interests in both countries found it profitable. Both peoples found such trade contributed to their economic welfare. Diversion and reduction of this trade was made solely to serve German purposes.

Germany's Controls Cited

The result was broad and decisive discrimination against American exports. American exports trying to enter Germany must face elaborate controls imposed by the German Government and must compete with trade based on special barter agreements which Germany has set up. American trade cannot satisfactorily fit itself into the crevices of German need left by the barter agreements that Germany has already executed with other countries. It does not have to, nor would its interest be served by doing so.

By exchanging goods and services, countries supply each other's deficiencies. Each draws upon the others for goods which it does not produce or produces at high comparative cost. This is the very essence and nature of international trade.

A certain amount of similar interchange can and does, of course, take place under the so-called barter agreements, but paralyzes world markets in the process. This is especially true in markets for raw materials, such as cotton. In contrast to the smoothly operating and productive methods of world trade, barter agreements involve endless diplomatic negotiations. They involve domination by the government not only of commerce but of production; and they create arbitrary discriminations.

German Minister Discusses Trade

HAMBURG (AP) — German purchases of raw materials from South America were described by Finance Minister Count Lutz Schwerin Von Krosigk, April 2, as "an effective pillar in the development of prices in Central and South America."

The Minister denounced as "absurd accusations" the "occasional warnings to Latin American States by other countries against maintaining too close business connections with Germany, thereby subjecting themselves to political dependence."

High Government officials and members of the South American colony attended the Ibero-American Institute meeting at which he spoke.

Virgilio Sampognaro, Uruguay's Minister, said in a brief speech that all Latin-American countries were closely connected with Germany through many interests.

Smuggling Fine Set for Screen Star

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Jack Benny, radio and screen comedian, pleaded guilty to smuggling charges today and was fined a total of $10,000 and given a suspended sentence of one year and a day in prison. He was placed on probation for two years.

Benny was accused of smuggling $2,131 worth of French jewelry into this country with the aid of Albert N. Chaperau, who was indicted with him and who previously had pleaded guilty.

Judge Vincent Leibell ordered Benny, who paid a $256,000 income tax last year, to "stand committed" until he paid the fines, which were $5,000 on one count and $2,500 each on the other two in the three-count indictment.

Curfew at Chattanooga

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP) — Curfew shall not ring tonight, but after April 15—look out.

City authorities, acting on suggestions of probation officers have dusted off an old curfew ordinance which prohibits children under 16 from being on streets unaccompanied by parents after 9 p. m.

Spirit of St. Louis Cuts Down Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 4—Faster train service from New York to St. Louis will be inaugurated by the Pennsylvania Railroad when it sends Spirit of St. Louis away on a new 20-hour run, Sunday, April 30.

All intermediate stations will come in on the time-saving schedule. The time from St. Louis to Philadelphia will be cut to 18 hours and 29 minutes, to Baltimore 18 hours and 33 minutes, and to Washington 20 hours and 25 minutes—in each case the fastest from St. Louis over any route.

The saving in running time, officials of the railroad explained, will be brought about by refinements in operating methods, and particularly by reducing time at terminals and division points, while retaining the smoothness and comfort in riding of the present maximum speeds, together with the highest safety standards.

Also effective April 30, an additional eastbound train, to be known as The St. Louisan, will be placed in operation. It will run from St. Louis to Philadelphia and New York and will take over the present schedule and service of the Spirit of St. Louis including the latter's connection from Cincinnati, but will not carry Baltimore or Washington cars.

On its new 20-hour New York schedule, the Spirit of St. Louis will provide all-room Pullman service, exclusively to that city and Philadelphia, substantially duplicating the appointments and facilities of the Chicago-New York streamlined Broadway Limited.

Tolls Pay Profits

Old records recently uncovered indicate the toll bridge across the North Platte River near Fort Laramie, Wyo., collected $40,000 in the year 1853.

German Consul Turns American

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 4—Because the United States is "the only country in the world where unrestricted freedom prevails," Dr. Paul Schwarz, whose Republican sympathies forced his resignation from a four-year incumbency as German Consul in New York in 1933, today had completed the steps to American citizenship. Mrs. Schwarz, who is British born, took the oath of allegiance with him in United States District Court here yesterday, and their final papers were immediately approved.

The first consular officer to be forced out by the Hitler regime, Dr. Schwarz had been in the German Foreign Service 20 years when he resigned upon formal advice from Berlin that "for political reasons" he must take an immediate leave and place himself "at the disposal of the Government."

"I am becoming a citizen of the United States fully conscious of the meaning of this decisive step in my life," Dr. Schwarz said. "I love this country. For me its political freedom is essential to the pursuit of happiness as Thomas Jefferson so beautifully expressed it."

Dr. Schwarz, born 56 years ago in Ostrou Silesia, was Parliamentary Secretary to Chancellor Josef Wirth under the Weimar Republic and is a writer on political and economic subjects. He is now associated with a Wall Street brokerage firm.

Spanish Embassy Flies Franco Flag

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—The red and gold flag of Franco's Spain was run up yesterday over the Spanish Embassy.

Juan de Cardenas, new Chargé d'Affaires, who has been Franco's agent in New York, received custody of the building from Don Miguel Lopez Pumarejo, the Colombian Ambassador, to whom the retiring Spanish Ambassador, Fernando de Los Rios, had turned it over.

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Italian Pressure on Greece Foreseen in Balkan Moves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 4—Italian diplomacy has become mysteriously active in the Balkans during recent weeks. Reports are current of impending troop movements from Bari and Brindisi toward Albania. Though they are denied, Balkan experts deduce from these stories that Italy is trying to bring pressure, not on Albania, nor even on Yugoslavia, but on Greece, with a view to dissuading this ally of Turkey from lining up with the British anti-aggression front which has the full support of Turkey and, it is believed, of Greece, too.

In fact, though Britain, in consonance with the Rome pact, has kept Italy informed of the new moves, there are grounds for thinking that the Duce is not merely holding aloof but is steadily supporting his axis partner. The Italian radio last night reminded Poland that "up to now" it had enjoyed Italian friendship and hinted that this friendship would cease if Poland persisted in its present path.

Misgivings about Italy are increased by persistent reports (which are also denied) that Italian troops are still going to Spain despite the fact that the civil war has officially ended and that Premier Mussolini has frequently promised Britain that he would withdraw his troops as soon as the fighting finished. One explanation advanced regarding the apparent failure to implement the promise is that Gen. Francisco Franco's forces are about equally divided between Falangists or Fascists, and the Requetas or Clerico-Monarchists, and that the Duce wants to see the balance tipped in the right direction.

Son Proclaimed Iraq Ruler After Passing of King Ghazi

BAGHDAD, Iraq., April 4 (AP)—Crown Prince Feisal, four-year-old son of King Ghazi, was proclaimed King of Iraq following a fatal automobile accident sustained by his father today.

The new King will rule under a regency headed by Emil il Ah, brother-in-law and cousin of the late King. The regency was approved by the Chamber of Deputies, hurriedly summoned for the occasion.

During disturbances following the announcement of the passing of the King, G. E. A. C. Monck-Mason, British Consul at Mosul, Iraq, was assassinated by a mob which rushed on the consulate and burned it. The cause of the disturbance was unknown.

Friendly to British

The late King came to the throne on the passing of his father, King Feisal, who had been mainly instrumental in building up the Kingdom of Iraq after failure of his efforts to establish himself in Syria. King Feisal, who plays a conspicuous part in Col. T. E. Lawrence's book, "Revolt in the Desert," was regarded as the most able of the Arab leaders, and when his reign was unexpectedly cut short there was some doubt as to whether the newly formed Kingdom could retain its stability under the young King.

The latter, who succeeded to the throne on Sept. 8, 1933, had been educated at Harrow, one of England's great public schools. There he developed a liking for the British which was partly responsible for friendly relations he maintained with the British Government throughout his reign.

This near-eastern Kingdom controls the Iraq pipe line through which Britain receives much of its supply of oil, and the British long have maintained a large force of warplanes in Iraq.

Fond of Flying

King Ghazi was fond of flying as well as riding and swordsmanship which he learned from Bedouin tribesmen.

As aide-de-camp to his father, he learned many of King Feisal's methods of government in which no statesman was permitted to become too powerful. Cabinets were changed with great frequency. King Ghazi was born March 21, 1912, at Mecca, the fourth child of King Feisal.

King Ghazi married his cousin, Princess Aliyah, daughter of the late King Ali of Hejaz, a week after his coronation. They had one child, the present King Feisal.

German Public Debt Shows $4,000,000,000 Rise in Year

BERLIN, April 4 (AP)—An increase of nearly 10,000,000,000 marks (currently about $4,000,000,000) in the German public debt during one year was disclosed today in official statistics which put the Reich's total indebtedness at 28,109,800,000 marks at the end of January, 1939.

The figures also showed that the Government owes German creditors 23,500,000,000 marks. The balance—4,609,800,000 marks—comprises foreign debts, including the Young and Dawes reparations loans, and accumulated funds deposited with the Reichsbank of those amounts which have fallen due, but which would not be transferred because of the oftenmentioned lack of foreign exchange.

Ruthenia-Slovak Line Drawn

BUDAPEST, April 4 (AP)—Hungarian and Slovak Negotiating Commissions fixed a new Ruthenian-Slovak frontier in detail yesterday.

The agreement gives Hungary, who annexed the old Czech province of Ruthenia (Carpatho-Ukraine), title to almost all the Slovak territory which Hungarian troops occupied in bitter frontier warfare March 23-25.

Hungary gains as a result of annexation and yesterday's agreement about 386 square miles of territory and 45,000 new citizens. The new territory includes about 40 villages, two of them health resorts.

Of greater importance is the fact that the land ceded includes mountain ledges which form a natural defensive frontier for the Ung Valley, through which run the main rail and highway connections between Hungary and Poland.

The strip is on the western frontier of Ruthenia, about 36 miles long and 12 miles wide. It increases the length of the Hungarian-Polish frontier by about 15 miles.

This latest gain, the third made since last fall, gives Hungary a total area of about 46,000 square miles and a total population of 10,335,000.

Despite the gains, which have come as by-products of German inroads into Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary remains less important than before the World War. Then she was an integral kingdom within the Austro-Hungarian Empire, with 25,000,000 population and an area of 125,000 square miles.

Italy's Suez Rights Upheld by Russell

BATON ROUGE, La., April 4 (AP)—Earl Russell, better known as Bertrand Russell, the philosophical writer, in an interview here, said he thought Italy should have "some rights" in the Suez Canal.

Characterizing Premier Benito Mussolini's position as one of trying to maintain his prestige as a dictator, Lord Russell said Italy's claims for colonies were unfounded.

"Mussolini conquered Abyssinia," asserted Lord Russell. "There is no reason why he should want more colonies. If he had Tunis he would close the eastern Mediterranean to everyone except Italy. However, I think any nation with as large a commercial interest as Italy should have some rights in the Suez Canal."

Lord Russell said he believed it would be possible for Great Britain and France to strengthen the "Stop-Hitler-in-Poland" bloc of nations to a point where Chancellor Hitler would be afraid to fight. In such a case, he predicted Signor Mussolini would desert Herr Hitler.

Enrollment Increases, College Budget Drops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. Y.—Although the average total enrollment shows the three units of the consolidated University of North Carolina have now 2,038 more students than 10 years ago, the university is requesting for the next biennium $271,820 less in appropriations than were requested by the separate institutions a decade ago, Dr. Frank P. Graham, President of the University, said in a statement elaborating his request before the Advisory Budget Commission.

The total request for this year Dr. Graham said, would include the increased appropriations of $121,405 for the Woman's College, $165,545 for State college, and $210,680 for the University at Chapel Hill, "largely to be devoted to restoration of salaries to the normal level, increments, promotions, replacements, and new positions required to meet the needs of three soundly growing institutions."

Their Britannic Majesties 'Ride in Light'

Acme

A Royal Car Designed for Cheer in Stormy Weather

This new Daimler "Straight-Eight" has been placed at the disposal of the British Royal Family. The glass-paneled roof in the rear compartment allows the King and Queen to get a better view while on State drives when there is rain or fog. Two special raised cushions have been fitted for the two Princesses' convenience on the folding occasional seats.

British to Woo Rumania; Polish Parleys Begin

LONDON, April 4 (AP) — Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons today that Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, economic adviser to the British Government, would head a British Trade Mission to Rumania.

Mr. Stanley said the mission would leave in about two weeks.

Criticized for planning a mission which had no power to negotiate a new trade agreement, Mr. Stanley said: "We believe this mission will serve a very useful purpose, but it is true that no new agreement will be negotiated."

Rumania recently concluded a trade agreement by which France undertook to double her purchases of Rumanian oil.

Meanwhile, Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, and Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, began momentous talks today on Britain's plan to line up an "anti-aggression" front of European States opposed to German territorial expansion.

Mr. Beck arrived at the Foreign Office, accompanied by Count Edward Raczynski, Polish Ambassador, and a corps of experts.

Prior to Mr. Beck's arrival, the Poles had been anxious regarding the interpretations placed upon Premier Chamberlain's new statement of policy by the London Times and other newspapers.

In an editorial on April 1 the Times had said that Mr. Chamberlain's guarantee for Poland "does not bind Britain to defend every inch of the present frontiers of Poland." There was a general impression in Conservative quarters that a guarantee of Poland's "independence" would not apply to seizure of Danzig or the Polish Corridor.

In view of the doubt on this subject, Count Raczynski called at the Foreign Office the same day and was promptly told by Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent head of the Foreign Office, that there was to be no watering down of the British guarantee. A semi-official statement issued the same day said that "with regard to Danzig and the Corridor, it is held in London that it is up to Poland to decide if at any moment it feels its independence is threatened."

This interpretation of the policy has been amply supported by Premier Chamberlain's subsequent speeches.

Berlin Traces Britain's Moves To 'Old Story of Encirclement'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 4—Britain's new European policy, as revealed even more clearly in yesterday's parliamentary debate, is interpreted here as the "old, old story of encirclement, accompanied as usual by sweet words."

The press here proclaims with one voice that it is becoming more obvious, despite Prime Minister Chamberlain's fine peace phrases and the cleverest verbal manipulations of the Foreign Office, that Britain is preparing for another 1914.

Mr. Chamberlain's umbrella has now become to Germans the sword of Damocles, and Mr. Chamberlain himself a gentleman who is unteachable. The Völkischer Beobachter, a government organ, states:

"British policy has always been hypocritical to the extent that it has always understood how to combine its lofty moral principles with the egotistic interests of the Nation. . . . We don't blame Premier Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax for being particularly arrogant and narrow-minded, but they do share with almost all their predecessors in office during the last few decades the sad fate that they succumb to intrigues in their own household at a decisive moment, and they allow themselves to become exponents of a policy to which they were originally opposed."

The same article then adds: "The fact is it is not Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax who are the real makers of English foreign policy, but anti-German warmakers who are in the Foreign Office and the War Office, those who are for Pax Britannica in Europe—that peace of a cemetery on this Continent in the interests of British imperialism."

The article then concludes: "The Führer is working untiringly for peace in Germany and Central Europe. Official and journalistic England ever disputes and sabotages this peace through unheard-of and malicious interference in this area. That put in a nutshell is the present political situation."

Anglo-German misunderstanding today more than ever is being represented here as a struggle between British imperialistic interests and Germany's legitimate demands for expansion, and it is contended that those who are supporting the former are actively or passively supporting democratic-bolshevik power politics.

Liechtenstein Rejects Union

VADUZ, Liechtenstein, April 4 (AP)—Ninety-five per cent of the eligible voters in the tiny principality of Liechtenstein have signed a privately circulated declaration rejecting any union with Germany and demanding continued independence.

Exactly 2,492 of Liechtenstein's 2,610 registered voters signed the petition.

The declaration was circulated by the Liechtenstein Patriotic League following widespread reports in Switzerland that Reichsführer Hitler planned to take over the principality.

Only 4 per cent of the voters rejected the declaration while 1 per cent did not sign. The population of the principality, according to an estimate in 1934, is 12,000, almost all of Germanic origin. The principality, 65 square miles, nestles in a corner of the German, Austrian and Swiss borders.

Under reigning Prince Francis I, Liechtenstein has become the almost taxless home of some of Europe's largest holding companies. A score of wealthy Jewish residents, who believed Liechtenstein a safe place of refuge in the Europe of expanding Germany, hurriedly departed during the past few days.

Maryland Raises Pay of Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 4—Increased pay for 3,000 Maryland schoolteachers has been pushed through final enactment in the Legislature and sent to Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor for his signature. Ultimate increases of $50 to $650 a year will be spread over an eight-to-ten-year period under terms of the measure. The bill provides that salary raises shall not be invoked at a rate of more than $100 in any two years.

The bill sets minimum salaries based on training and experience and eliminates the differential between salaries received by high school and elementary teachers.

Jersey Mayor Indicted For Taking Illegal Pay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 4—Illegal salary payments since 1929 are charged against Mayor Herbert W. Jenkins, of Englewood Cliffs, and four borough associates in an indictment before Common Pleas Judge Howard Mackay today.

Handed up by the December Grand Jury yesterday, the accusation links with the Mayor the names of Councilmen James J. Kearns, William Wunsch, and George Schaefer and one-time Councilman Frederic T. Webster. All five, it is charged, drew annual borough salaries, without benefit of the referendum required by State law, in the amounts of $750 for the Mayor and $250 for the Councilmen. The payments were included in the borough budget on which public hearings were held regularly.

An additional indictment charges the Mayor with accepting about $150 in "rebates" for placing borough fire insurance business.

Trade Seen Ahead In South America

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News and Republican candidate for Vice-President in 1936, returned today from an extensive tour of South America, advocating free trade between the United States and the Latin American countries.

"If trade with all South America were opened up," he said, "it would make us independent of Europe." He said that the Administration's "good neighbor" policy had disabused South America of "the idea that we want aggrandizement at their expense," but he cautioned that the policy had "fallen down in being too lenient."

Hostility to Food Law Condemned by Wallace

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, expressed opposition April 3 to postponement of the effective date of the new Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. The law was enacted June 25, 1938, but only a few of its provisions became effective at that time. General provisions do not become effective until next June 25.

Belgian Vote Reveals Strong National Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, April 4—Strengthening of national unity and vindication of King Leopold's dissolution of Parliament seem here to be the principal outcome of the elections.

Chief features of the polling were failure of the National Socialists in the ex-German provinces to secure a single seat in the Chamber of Deputies, rout of the Rexists who lost 17 seats, and success of Liberals and Roman Catholics who gained 10 each. Liberals and Roman Catholics could now form a majority government without the help of Socialists—who lost six seats.

Figures For Senate

Final figures were: Roman Catholics, 73; Socialists, 64; Liberals, 33; Flemish Nationalists, 17; Communists, 9; Rexists, 4; Independents, 2.

Of 101 Senate seats elected directly, the Roman Catholics secured 38; Socialists, 35; Liberals, 16; Flemish Nationalists, 8; Communists, 3; Rexists, 1.

Although the Heimattreu Front Party, which represents National Socialist tendencies, did not gain a single seat, it made its weight felt in the ex-German provinces. Of the total number of votes cast in Eupen and Malmédy, the German Party secured 48 and 43 per cent respectively. However, the elections seemed to put the future government in a stronger position to deal with any National Socialist agitation. The government will need to be strong for the crisis cannot be regarded as over and several crucial problems demand speedy solution.

The financial difficulties and party squabbles which helped to bring about the dissolution of Parliament, March 6, since have been overshadowed by aggravation of the Flemish-Walloon controversy.

Minority Problem

Disappearance of Czecho-Slovakia after "minorities" difficulties, stressed the need for an immediate solution of Belgium's own minority problem. But instead of bringing more unity to the rivals camps of the Flemings and the Walloons, the fate of Czecho-Slovakia seemed only to have widened the split; the Walloons have declared, in no uncertain terms, that the Flemings ought to drop demands for cultural autonomy. The Flemings have replied their demands must be met so that Belgium may not fall apart in the way that Czecho-Slovakia fell apart.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has 202 members, elected under the proportional-representative system. The Senate has 167 members, 101 of whom are elected by the electorate. A further 44 Senators are elected by Provincial Councils and 22 by the two categories of Senators jointly. These latter elections are to take place on April 12.

Universal Suffrage

Through the social structure and the dualism of nationality a simple two-party system is impossible in Belgium. Universal suffrage was introduced after the World War when the Government had to shoulder the gigantic task of economic and financial restoration and reconstruction of devastated areas. At that time close co-operation of the three traditional major parties, Roman Catholics, Socialists, and Liberals, as well as co-operation with finance, appeared logical and justified.

But from this co-operation between political parties and the banking world resulted undesirable traditions. The three leading parties finally came to consider themselves as entitled to a share in the government, independent of any declaration of the poll. In addition to this came financial difficulties of the State, which added to the influence of the financiers.

This unsound development gave rise to some new small parties, among which was Léon Degrelle's Rex movement. It was clear, however, from the outset that Rexism would make a poor showing at the elections. M. Degrelle, until recently, had deserted his Party and was traveling in Spain as a newspaper correspondent and giving lectures.

Socialists had expected to gain in the elections because of their strong opposition to deflation and wage cuts, under the "soak-the-rich" slogan.

Roman Catholics in the Walloon part of the country had expected to gain the votes which M. Degrelle had lost.

Liberals, with support of financial powers, had hoped to emerge from the elections sufficiently strengthened to be able with the help of the Roman Catholic conservatives to ward off the feared Socialist policy of taxation.

Dr. Martens Resigns

BRUSSELS, (AP)—Dr. Adrian Martens resigned recently his appointment to the Flemish Academy which precipitated the parliamentary crisis that, in turn, caused King Leopold to call for election of a new law-making body.

Dr. Martens, a Flemish surgeon, once was sentenced as a World War traitor and escaped punishment only through a general amnesty. His appointment aroused a clamor from war veterans and resulted in the resignation, Feb. 9, of Premier Paul Henri Spaak.

Liberals and a large bloc of the Roman Catholic Party in Parliament refused to take part in forming a new Cabinet unless Dr. Martens were dismissed. King Leopold then called for election of a new Parliament.

Polish-British Trade Rising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The close relationship between Britain and Poland necessarily ensured by Britain's new declaration of policy, is already matched by closer contacts in culture and industrial spheres.

Trade between the two countries has increased considerably in recent months. Moreover the British Council for Cultural Relations with Other Countries has done much by sending British artists and lecturers to Poland where they have been received in the most cordial manner. Recent lectures by Lord Derwent on British water colors, and by Admiral Cecil Vivian Usborne, on British Defense and Industry, drew particularly large audiences.

Another point of contact with Great Britain is the trade expansion in the Danube basin where England is seeking new markets. Here, too, it meets with Poland on amicable terms for Poland's transport facilities may prove useful to English merchants.

Poland is also entering into nearer contact with Soviet Russia by means of more animated trade relations.

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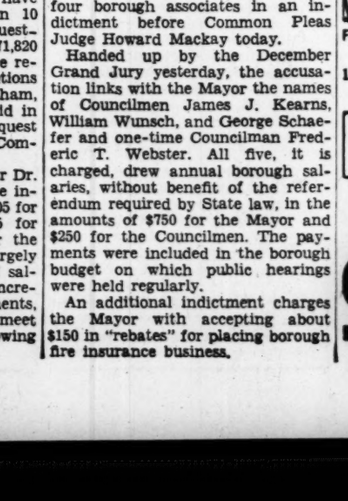
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

By Mail, Pack Horse, and Wagon, Books Reach Village and Farm

State and County Libraries Are Active Teachers of Adults and Youth, According to Marion Humble

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"I wonder if you would plan reading courses in personal development for me. I am 40 years old. My daughter is now in high school, and I seem to have a little time every day for reading. I did not have a chance to finish grammar school. If possible, I would like to study so that I would have at least a high school knowledge."

This letter from a Wisconsin farm woman to her state library commission is illustrative of the appeals which are sending library books on travels through rural America by post, by packhorse, by bookmobile, and by schoolboy messengers on bicycles. Libraries today are on the move. They are distributed from farmhouse branches from filling stations, from grocery stores. People walk miles to meet the distributors and they carry home their week's supply of reading in dishpans and in bushel baskets.

Tour of Investigation

Rural America reads, according to Miss Marion Humble, who has been making a tour of investigation for the American Association for Adult Education and whose finds have recently been published in book form ("Rural America Reads," American Association of Adult Education, 60 East Forty-second Street New York. $1.)

Miss Humble finds that people listen eagerly to books read over the air. They gather in groups for formal discussions of books, or for reviews, or for dramatization of the written word. They refurbish their houses from the pages of books and they refurbish their thinking, learning about scientific farming and soil conservation, about citizenship and wholesome family living, and about the adjustment of an individual to his environment.

People read for all kinds of reasons, says Miss Humble. For understanding themselves and others, for knowledge of the world, to improve their social and economic standing, to increase their efficiency in their work, and to brighten their leisure. They read for beauty and inspiration, for comfort and companionship on snowbound farms and in remote mountain cabins. Over flickering candles and around oil lamps, as well as in electrified communities, men, women and youth open books as a source of new ideas and as a stimulus to new activities.

Eagerness For Books

Their eagerness for books and more books is stimulating government services, and library facilities are constantly being broadened so that books can be taken to those who most need them.

Schenectady County, New York, has a system by which eight young people have been recruited in each community. Either on foot or by bicycle, each youth covers the territory within a radius of a mile and one half from his home. He collects requests for books, mails in his lists to headquarters once a week, and when the parcels of books are sent to him, he delivers them to borrowers and calls for them when they have been read.

In Kentucky, nearly 100 packhorse librarians transport books and periodicals to mountain cabins. Sometimes the literature is left for children to read aloud to illiterate parents. Sometimes the librarian himself stops to read to a group or to discuss books. Even when he arrives home, the duties of the librarian are not completed because he may be riding a borrowed horse which must be returned to the owner.

Roland Mulhauser, when he was librarian of Tompkins County, New York, used to combine music with distributing books. He would take along his accordion, sometimes entertaining 100 meetings in a single year and he found that "playing the accordion gives a chance to get across to a lot of people a few ideas about books and the library."

Branch libraries may be located in homes. The Sunol branch in Alameda, Calif., is in the living room of the librarian's own house, surrounded by a garden and a vineyard, and the Allendale, Ore., station is located in the librarian's farm home, where 400 books are on shelves in her living room. Borrowers are welcomed evenings as well as daytimes and once a month the farmers' wives from the near-by territory gather there for a talk by the county home demonstration agent.

The Waukau, Wis., library is in an alcove of the family living room in a farm house. It, too, is open all day and in the evening, but, says the librarian, "people mostly come on Sundays when they drive in to church and take books home in bushel baskets."

Discussion Group Formed

The thousands of libraries throughout the rural sections are not only for the purpose of lending books. They attempt always to enlist new readers. This may be done through discussion groups and book-review clubs, as in Waupun, Wis. There the librarian was concerned over the young people in town, some of them high school or college graduates, but who were unable to find employment, and recommended the organization of a discussion group, thinking that it might supply the young people with an intellectual and social interest which would help to tide them over a period of involuntary idleness and help them to understand some of the social causes of unemployment. As the original members of the group gradually moved away from town, the older people became interested and the project has become permanent, with fortnightly meetings even in the summer, when a picnic supper precedes the discussion.

"I have twelve windows in my cabin, but your kind help has cut in a dozen extra ones that look out all over the world," so writes a borrower by mail, one of the many thousands who get books from libraries by merely paying the postage. Wisconsin, which started this kind of service when books were admitted to parcel post in 1913, now sends out about 100,000 volumes a year by direct mail service. The Wisconsin Library Commission also offers to supply reading courses based on individual needs and interests. Requests are received almost daily for courses in English, astronomy, archaeology, world affairs, music, and "farm life." A good many people are on the list for vocational courses of various kinds or for reading which will prepare them for civil service examinations. More than 12,000 package libraries on 3,000 subjects were mailed by the extension division of the University of Wisconsin last year to people in 1,100 communities, 82 per cent of whom were without other public library facilities.

For Unemployed Young People

The Oregon state library organized reading courses in 1932 to make possible further education for unemployed young people who could not afford either to go to college or to take commercial correspondence courses. In the first few years more than 500 different subjects were requested, vocational courses predominating. More than 90 per cent of the 4,578 courses sent out during the first three years were carried through to completion and some students have taken three or four courses.

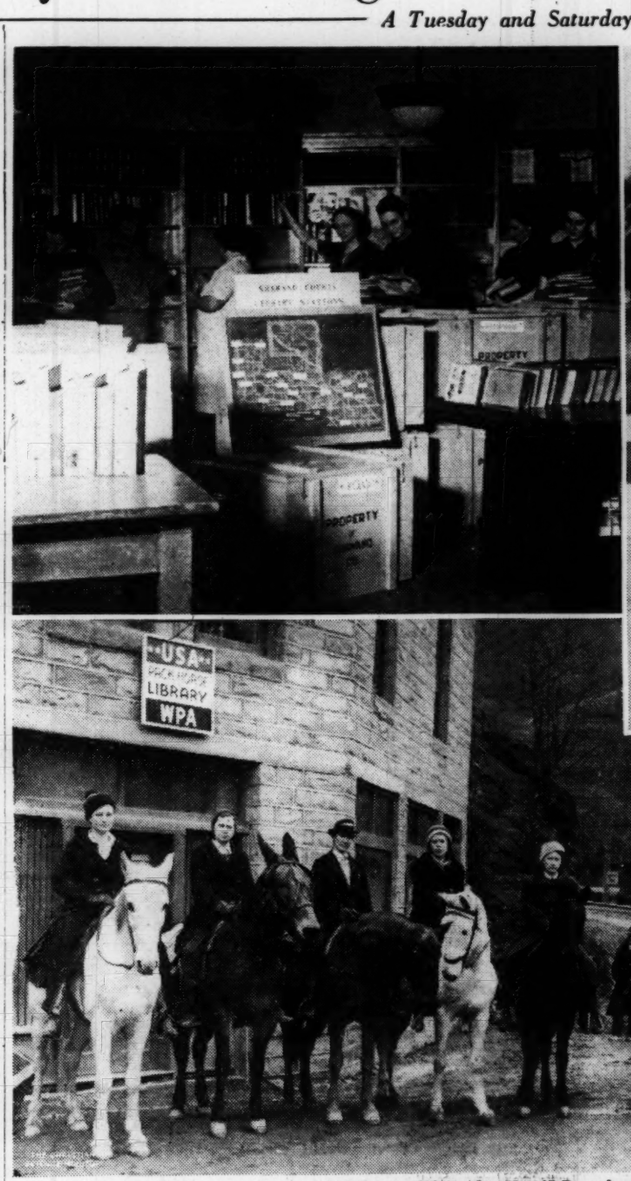
Each applicant is asked for personal information and receives in return an individual list in a letter which is like an interview with a reader's advisor. Five members of one family in an Oregon village of about 1,000 inhabitants have taken twelve courses and have interested a neighbor in enrolling.

Pioneer Book Wagon

The Washington County library in Hagerstown, Md., started the first book wagon on its travels in 1907 and many states have now adopted this way of sending the book to the reader, instead of waiting for the reader to come for the book. Ohio has a fleet of bookmobiles made possible by state aid. Ventura County, Calif., sends one on a daily schedule to ranch houses, oil fields, rural schools, and library branches and stations.

At the close of her tour, Miss Humble finds that there is a definite trend in rural library work toward more deliberate and pronounced educational activity. Book distributors, she finds, are not only concerned in getting books to readers and attracting readers to books, but also in seeing that each reader shall have books adapted to his needs, capacities, and interests.

"In intention," says Miss Humble, "and often by virtue of accomplishment, our rural libraries are entitled to a place among the American institutions that are devoted to the advancement of learning and the enrichment of living."



Upper row: Left—The Shawano County Library (Wisconsin) Has 17 Branches Serving the People of the Countryside. Here Custodians Are Unpacking a Fresh Supply of Books. These Volumes Will Go the Rounds of All the Branches and Be Loaned to Hundreds of Readers. Right—Bookmobile of the Cincinnati Public Library, Which Serves Hamilton County (Ohio) Rural Districts With Books and Professional Library Service. Lower Row: Left—Carriers, Mostly Women, Travel the Remote Sections of Kentucky by Horse and Mule Taking Library Books to Eager Mountain Folks. They Meet Once a Week at Their Library Headquarters to Refill Their Saddle Bags. Right—A Farmer Meets the Hennepin County (Minn.) Library Truck at the Junction of the Main Road When His Farm Is Snowbound. The Box of Books on His Sledge Means Reading for the Entire Family.

Students Share in Operation of College

Plainfield, Vt.

Shall each student, as a part of his or her college program, have daily responsibility of performing certain work connected with the operation of the college?

As a preliminary to announcing its curriculum for next year, Goddard College asked each of its students this question. When the ballots were collected and counted the results showed all answers to be "yes." The unanimity somewhat surprised even the faculty of the college, who held lurking suspicions that the referendum might be seized upon by a few supposedly lazy individuals as a means of lightening their toil.

There were five negative answers to the question: Do you consider the work program to have educational value? But these five were presumably seniors, or else liked to work, whether it is educational or not, for the vote to continue the program another year contained no dissenting ballot.

The policy of including daily chores as a part of Goddard's educational program was adopted at the start of the current college year without recourse to student opinion. Educational advisors and staff of the college believed it was a good thing. Not only did it reduce operating expenses, permitting larger distribution of scholarship funds to needy students, but it seemed to possess educative values.

When the program began to operate there were certain hitches. The girl who had the job of peeling potatoes was not only unfamiliar with the art, but also definitely unsympathetic with its demands. One dinner was served complete except for potatoes. The importance of the ordinarily unnoticed potato as an element in maintaining human happiness at a high level gained sudden emphasis. Without receiving penalty or admonition from any dean, the girl suddenly overcame her antipathy for her task, and for the rest of her six-weeks' stint, the spuds were always ready, as, indeed, they have since been.

There were also complaints, at the start, about other jobs, and not always the menial ones. The responsible post of head waiter or head waitress, in full charge of the dining room, was found to have its problems that seemed at first not only baffling, but almost too great to be faced. There were those who found the job of assisting in the library arduous. At the end of the first semester, the faculty frankly wondered whether the program should go on.

The plan was to divide the work so that each student should have a task requiring about an hour's work a day, with a change in jobs to be arranged every six weeks. A faculty member was placed in charge of carrying out the program. At the beginning of the second semester the responsibility was turned over to a committee of four students and a staff member, with the actual planning and administration in the hands of the four students, who were elected to the posts. It is possible that this shift accounts for the unanimous approval accorded the plan a few weeks later.

One other suggestion has been made by the student committee. This is that a competent staff member help students accomplish whatever work they must do better and in less time. It is the feeling that many do not know how to work and take longer doing a task than is necessary, and even so, do a poor job of it. A further modification of the original plan is to take into consideration student preferences for work when feasible. Few, however, have asked for any particular job as a steady assignment.

Asked, as the third question in the survey of opinion, how long the daily task should be, whether one hour or two, or one and a half, the students, for the most part, voted for one hour.

In instituting its work program, Goddard College abandoned the policy of providing work to aid scholarship students pay college expenses. It was felt that the latter system tended to create a cleavage between students according to the economic status of their families.

Smith Inaugurates Junior Year in Zurich

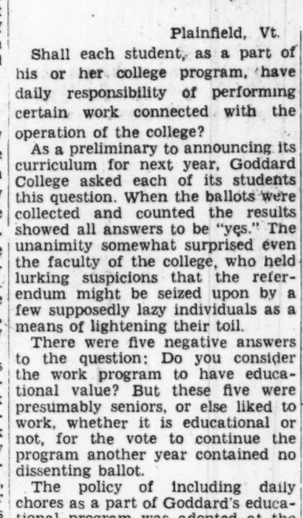
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Northampton, Mass.

Smith College juniors in the year 1939-40 will have the opportunity of studying abroad under the Junior Year in Zurich, Switzerland, it has recently been announced by President William Allan Neilson, member of the Executive Council of the German Junior Year, Inc. The Junior Year in Zurich will offer to qualified American students a year of accredited academic work, combined with the advantages of spending a year in a foreign cultural center. The work will be under the immediate supervision of the Executive Council of the German Junior Year, Inc., and Dr. and Mrs. Edmund E. Miller, who have been in charge of the Junior Year in Munich from 1925 to 1939, will be transferred to Zurich to supervise the work there.

During the current year three Smith College juniors are studying in Munich, under the German Year, Inc. Two others are studying in Geneva, Switzerland, under the direction of the Delaware Foreign Study Plan. The Geneva plan is intended for those students who are especially interested in International Affairs and for those who are specializing in political science, although it has much to offer to students of history, economics, sociology, the French language and other related subjects.

Twenty-five Smith juniors are studying in France under the Junior Year in France, which was established by Smith College in 1925, and seven are in Italy, under the Junior Year in Italy, established in 1931. Those interested in spending their junior years in France and Italy in 1939-40 are now making arrangements on the Smith campus. Because of the unsettled conditions in Spain and Mexico, there is no Spanish group abroad this year, but the nucleus of the group on the campus is being housed in Washburn House, where Spanish is spoken at the Spanish table, and the faculty resident, Miss Justa Arroyo, teaches Spanish conversation, music, and peasant dances.



Miss Georgia Jimenez de Rivera of Panama City, Who Is to Be Awarded a Doctorate in Sociology by Columbia University. She Is the First Woman of the Republic of Panama to Earn This Degree at Columbia. Her Thesis Is Entitled "Panama at the Crossroads."

Interprets Both Countries

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Georgia Jimenez de Rivera of Panama City, who in June will have the honor of being the first woman from her country to receive a Ph. D. degree, has written a thesis on "Panama at the Crossroads" attracting wide interest and discussion.

She minimizes the danger that dictatorship influence can greatly affect Latin America, holding that the question in the minds of most Panamanians, "and indeed most South Americans, is not whether Berlin or Rome should be followed, but whether the culture of Paris or New York should be adopted."

In her dissertation, Miss Rivera pictures Panama in a state of transition which must result in a choice of direction. "It must accept the industrialization of the United States or turn to France with its Parisian culture," she says. "The younger generation leans toward its northern neighbor, while the older conservatives, many of whom speak French fluently, but no English, would have nothing to do with the United States. But with the increase in industry and support of the young people, it is to be expected that eventually the influence of the United States will prevail."

Eight Years Of Study

Miss Rivera first came to the United States in 1930 to study sociology under a fellowship of the Institute of International Education. Since that time she has lectured in many high schools and colleges throughout the nation and acted as radio commentator for NBC's short wave broadcasts to Latin America. She spent a year at Wittenberg College in Springfield, Ohio, and a year at New York University where she received the bachelor of science degree in philosophy. In 1934 she took the master's degree in sociology at Columbia.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, which offers two scholarships each year, one to a South American girl for studying in the United States, and one to a North American for studying in Latin America, awarded Miss Rivera the Latin American scholarship for 1933-34. The Panama Government made it possible for her to return to Columbia this year and finish her work for the doctor's degree.

"Mutual" Salesman

She describes her stay in America as similar to that of a "mutual" salesman. "In my broadcasts to South America I have been trying to 'interpret' the culture of the United States to the Latin Americans," she says. "And in my lectures and talks in this country I have been attempting to build up good will and understanding for the South American republics."

Foreign Language Films

Several modern-language instructors at the University College of Northwestern University are co-operating in the production of single-reel foreign-language films, with graded dialogue and accompanying manuals. "Mexican Tour," with graded Spanish dialogue by Professor Hershey, has been completed, and a French film, "Paris," is in production. These films will be distributed through the College Film Center, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago.

—From the News Letter, Ohio State University.

The Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We had such a long meeting last week that this time we are calling on only three speakers. And by the way, Round Tablers, our supply of letters is getting low.—Chairman.

* * *

California

Dear Chairman and Friends:

Having enjoyed the interesting letters for a long while, I feel guilty for not having made a contribution. I graduated a few years ago from the Mail Bag group, where I made two interesting acquaintances.

Letters telling of hobbies or special interests always attract my attention. I am very interested in music and study singing. I teach school, and practicing singing in the afternoon or evening does not fit in with my present living conditions; so the last two years I have been getting up very early in the morning. I really enjoy this and find that seldom does it seem a hard thing to do. For over a year I've held a solo position in a small church. This naturally affords me a great deal of joy.

I have found opportunity for growth in many ways during my three years of teaching. At present I have a fourth grade. May I say the Monitor furnishes excellent material for the bulletin board? Recently, for example, in studying about Holland and Switzerland, I've been using many pictures collected from this paper.

Among my friends I've noticed that those who seem most successful and enjoy their work most are the ones who have cultivated interests outside their vocation and have learned to make the proper balance between the two. Wouldn't it be interesting for more of our Round Table friends to explain how they fit into their experience the interests they have which may not be directly connected with their vocation?

(Miss) E. L. U.

* * *

Pennsylvania

Dear Chairman:

We have been watching with growing interest the far-reaching and constructive work that is being done through his column. The articles which hold the most interest for us are those pertaining to the Monitor groups throughout the world.

Our Monitor club, Uno Animo, will celebrate its first anniversary in May. We now have 28 members. Our meetings include the reading of Monitor articles on current events, editorials, hobbies, sports, and special subjects. At the conclusion of each reading we hold an open discussion on the subject read. Following this we have our social activities. We would like to communicate with other clubs to exchange ideas of activities and items of mutual interest.

(Mr.) W. E. P.

* * *

England

Dear Chairman:

Once again the "Commentors, London," hail you from across the sea! We have already within the last twelve months had the privilege of seeing a letter from us printed in the Youth Round Table column, and so we know that another cannot be published yet awhile. But we felt the urge to write and tell you about our ideas.

We have felt for some time that the club funds should be put to better use than heretofore; previously they were used for theater outings, and just lately one of our group put forward the idea that we should contribute funds to subscriptions to Germany. Of course we welcomed this idea with open arms, and at first we were not sure that it would be right to tell you about it, as we have no wish to force it upon the notice of other groups and so make them feel that they ought to do something. However, realizing Germany's urgent need, we felt that other groups might be glad to know of this dea.

(Miss) B. R.

* * *

We are sure that in reading the Commentors' plan, no one will feel that it is offered in a spirit other than one of simply sharing what has already brought joy to one group.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

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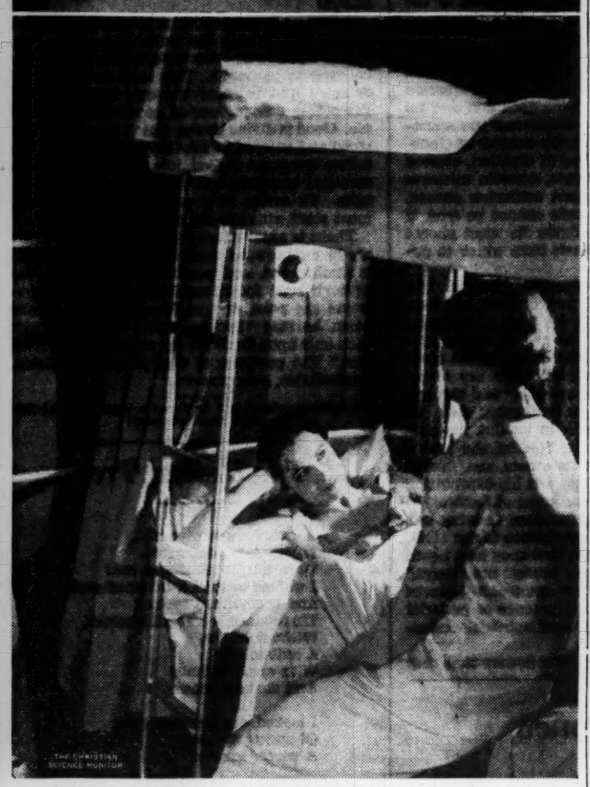

Trans-Atlantic Flight Scenes

Aboard one of Imperial's new trans-Atlantic Class "C" flying boats. The upper passenger compartment is also an observation deck, while the comfortable sleeping arrangements are shown below.

British Plan Tanker Planes To Aid Atlantic Flying Boats

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The problem of lifting less non-revenue weight off the ground so that more commercial load may be carried has been developed to such a point by aeronautical design in lighter materials that practically the only weight which research has not changed much is fuel.

American practice has been to consider the weight of fuel as a problem involved with the takeoff. The British have experimented with isolating the problem from the takeoff first with the Short-Mayo composite craft whereby a plane was launched off another while in flight and latterly with the American endurance fliers' trick-refueling after takeoff. Imperial Airways' fleet of "Class C" flying boats (Cabot, Clyde, Connemara and Caribou) now afloat on the Medway at Rochester, England, and being readied for the trans-Atlantic service, will be equipped for refuelling in the air.

Tanker planes to be stationed at Foynes, Eire, and Botwood, N. F., bases will take off ahead of the flying boats, circle over them, and then lower their fuel cargoes through hoses. Refueling tests are to be made soon with the Cabot.

Another American invention that will be borne aloft in the new British flying boat is the sleeve-valve patent in the four Bristol Pegasus engines (invented by Charles Y. Knight, an American). Also new is a retractible transparent dome for making celestial observations known as "star fixes."

In charge of Imperial's trans-Atlantic division will be Capt. A. S. Wilcockson, O. B. E., who piloted the "Caledonia" in survey flights to the United States and Canada two years ago. Service will probably start in June when the ice is out of Botwood on a regular weekly schedule first with mails then with passengers. The route will be from Southampton to New York by Foynes, Botwood and Montreal.

Cheaper Air Mail

That the ordinary three-cent stamp may in time mean an air mail stamp was predicted by Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association, early last month in an address to New Orleans' Young Men's Business Club.

"The day will soon be upon us," Colonel Gorrell said, "when all first-class mail will be carried by air without surcharge, whenever delivery can be speeded thereby."

Thus a prominent spokesman for the air transport industry hinted to the Post Office Department that the industry is ready to handle the increased volume of mail which would descend on the carriers through the lowered rate (first class mail is three cents an ounce, air mail six cents an ounce). Great Britain now sends most first-class mail outbound to the Empire by air.

Colonel Gorrell pointed out that a Post Office policy enunciated as far back as 1834 outlined for mail a speed "equal to the most rapid transition of the traveler, "that a House Ways and Means Committee in 1845 wrote that it would be a "gross dereliction" to permit the mail "to lag behind the improvements of the age." Furthermore, the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, Colonel Gorrell said, allows the Postmaster General to send first class mail by air, which is now done in Alaska (ordinary letter mail was also flown into New England when the September hurricane paralyzed rail and road communication).

Air Press Meeting

Aeronautical journalism and its relation to the daily press in peace and war, its application to natural science, youth, photography and survey, its relation to radio journals and news reels, were among the subjects scheduled for the first World Meeting of the Air Press, bringing aviation writers together, in Rome, June 5 to 12. Other subjects to be heard are "Art and Literature as Drawing Inspiration From Flight," "Cinema and Aviation" and "How to Select and Train an Aeronautical Journalist."

A. D. H.

Melodrama at Lyceum Saves Producer's Studio

NEW YORK (AP)—Just like one of his old-time melodramas, Daniel Frohman, 88-year-old dean of the American theater, was saved from being ejected from his home April 1 because the mortgage fell due.

The hero of the skit was a banker, Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank. The bank holds a $240,000 mortgage on the Lyceum Theater, in which the producer's studio apartment is located.

Told the studio held everything of sentimental value to Mr. Frohman, the banker said he could remain as long as he lived.

U. S. Leads in Radios

The United States has a radio to every five persons against one to 17 in four other leading Nations; a telephone to each seven persons against one to each 35 in the other Nations.

Christian Science Buildings Win Architectural Honors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Of the 15 certificates of honor in the 1939 judging by the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, one went to Twenty-fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Los Angeles, and one went to the building housing the "Reading Room, Executive Offices, and Library of Early Christian Science Literature" at First Church of Christ, Scientist, Pasadena.

In 1924, the Chapter inaugurated the judging in the interest of good architecture, and awards for residential and commercial structures have been made in intermittent years; other chapters have since followed suit.

The local contest this year was open to commercial structures only, seeking to make up for slights in this field in past contests, to encourage this type of architecture, and to reward architects who specialize in this field. There were entries from 50 architects this year for 96 buildings; besides the 15 honor awards, there were 26 certificates of merit bestowed.

Twenty-fifth Church, of modified Georgian style, was designed by H. Roy Kelley; it was opened in 1933.

The Reading Room building in Pasadena was designed by Edgar W. Maybury who said it was intended to achieve unity of feeling with the adjacent Church Edifice, which is "a classic style of Roman form and Greek detail"; the prize-winning building itself is American Georgian. At the same time, it achieves individuality, Mr. Maybury points out, through use of arches, a balustrade enclosing a terrace across the entire front, and the terrace's landscaping which gives spaciousness; the judges commented upon the merit of these devices in achieving the individuality on a business street.

Built in 1933, the entire building with its valuable collection was the gift of Mrs. Mary E. Keeley, who also set up a fund for furnishing and for maintenance of the several functions.

Mrs. Keeley, who passed on in 1931, was a student of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and a member of the Pasadena branch church. Her collection of Christian Science literature has been regarded by many scholars as the most extensive outside the archives of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Use of the Pasadena collection has been made by Church members from all parts of the world.

In the recent architectural judging by a committee of one Chapter member and two from another chapter, the other structures to receive the certificates of honor were: the Los Angeles Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco; the American Red Cross Building, Pasadena; La Vita Sanatorium, La Vita; Miles Avenue Elementary School, Huntington Park; CBS, Columbia Square, Hollywood; United States Post Office, Beverly Hills; Natural Science Building, Hollywood High School; W. & J. Sloane Company, Beverly Hills; Los Angeles County Medical Association Library; Los Angeles Times Building; Strathmore Dwellings, West Los Angeles; Jackson Library at Webb School for Boys, Claremont; and Fannie E. Morrison Horticulture Center, Pasadena.

Rush to Naturalize Stimulated Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Current conditions in Europe have resulted in the largest crowds in recent times jamming their way into the United States Bureau of Naturalization in Philadelphia to become American citizens.

The rush on the bureau has been so great in recent weeks that every employee that can be spared has been put on counter duty. Thousands of aliens have applied for their first papers and many more have gone to the bureau to check on their status.

Federal Judge Walsh, in charge of naturalization, said he felt there was no doubt that the rush started because of recent events abroad.

"These people get mail from friends and relatives in the home country and they know what conditions are over there," he said. "I have talked to a number of younger persons and they all seem afraid of being called back to their native country for war duty.

"I don't think the rush is economic, because in the last three groups I gave the oath to, totaling about 300 persons, only six raised their hands when I asked how many were unemployed."

It was pointed out that the usual number of aliens becoming citizens here was 3,000 a year. Last year the number jumped to 5,000 and it will exceed that figure this year, according to Henry Mulle, in charge of the office.

Mr. Mulle said he believed the recent "clamping down" on aliens by the WPA had some effect and he also mentioned the proposed State legislation which would require all aliens to pay a $5 registration fee each year and require employers to give preference to American citizens. The proposed bill also requires aliens to carry identification cards and provides that no motor licenses be issued to them.

Montreal's Facilities Draw 103 Conventions

Some 103 conventions held in Montreal in 1938 drew 20,000 visitors to this city, Mr. Emile Vaillancourt told the recent annual meeting of the Montreal Tourist and Convention Bureau. This was an increase of 5,000 visitors over the 1937 figure, he pointed out. Subscriptions and receipts totaling $19,403, an increase of 8.3 per cent were reported by Mr. Claude C. Bonter, who was re-elected president of the Bureau.

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The Home Forum

Spring Menagerie

NOW that April is here, not there, as it was in Robert Browning's poem, householders are taking stock of the spring flora. They are concentrating on hardy perennials, and perhaps neglecting the spring fauna. Mine is an inventory of creatures rather than flowers.

The neighborhood animals are astir now, and by that I do not mean to suggest that I live next door to a zoo. My nights are not filled with the roar of the lion nor the laughter of the hyena. All this I can safely leave to Mr. Ditmars. But my own honest-to-goodness neighbors really engross my attention. They are common folk; they are, so to speak, the men of the street, which in this case is sometimes a lane of water widening into the village green of the mill pond. Indeed, half the fun of my menagerie goes on in the water.

TAKE THE GREAT white swans. They have successfully weathered the adventures of winter. There have been times when they awakened to find themselves frozen in as tight as ice cubes in a refrigerator. They have served as ice-breakers to their own stately white craft. They have taken long chances which the local Lloyds would hardly have underwritten. They have gone over the mill dam past stalactites of heavy ice to the whirling waters below.

But now the open water is here to stay and my swans have taken possession. Their diving and preening has made them spotlessly white again. They are the royal family of my menagerie. The scene at their feeding time would captivate any etcher or lithographer. Except to the most optimistic eye, the boughs and twigs are still bare. The near-by fields are still wearing a strange, indeterminate color that hovers between brown and pink. The mill pond is murky. It will rain. A Negro boy in a white jacket walks deliberately to the edge of the pond. His smile and his eyeballs are whiter than his coat and he is carrying a big aluminum pot. He is silhouetted against the dark water. The swans, too, are white against black. They have seen him from across the water and are slicing deep V's of ripple across the surface.

The great birds find their way up the sloping bank and, sad to say, prove full of disillusionment for those who cherish the swan as the acme of grace. Not wholly a study in black and white. For their bills are brilliantly orange and the lettuce leaves the boy is scattering are brilliantly green. I am glad that it is the boy and not I who feeds them, when they gobble and snatch.

LET THESE BE the royal family and the ducks the commoners of the pond, for they have homely ways. When they note that the board is being spread alike for him who eats above and below the salt, they set out to get their share with a truly democratic quality of energy, but without dignity and uttering grotesque sounds. When they arrive, they are invariably rebuffed. The lords of the manor eat first, and make it plain by their gusto that the leavings are good enough for the lowly. But, in the end, all are fed.

The ducks do not entirely disdain our native tradition of a melting pot of races. Last spring a beautiful mallard was escort to a tame lady duck. Their progress across their world was not unlike what is often observed in other couples. He flew, she paddled. At times he alighted on the water and waited for her to catch up. But they stayed together. One day she came from far upstream, followed closely by seven ducklings in wedge formation. They were hybrids and those that grew up were unpredictable in color and in nature; more full of flight than the matron mother, but with still too much of the home body in them to follow the sire of the wide wing-spread. Some believe, however, that this was not strictly in accord with tribal ethics; for this spring, when two roving bachelors with gay green-feathered necks flew down the stream, the white-collared male ducks took off in their direction with immense vigor, flying high and far, beating the water noisily when they swerved into it, putting the interlopers to flight. The intensity of their possessiveness made the incident easy to understand, yet whoever has seen a wild duck trick and befuddle his tame brother by diving plumb beneath and coming up in a loop well beyond the steadier stern, might wonder why Ariel had not once more proved master of a situation. This spring, the fuzzy swimming wedges that follow the matrons are all consistently yellow in color.

But these are only the earth- and water-bound birdfolk. The robins are back picking up crumbs from the terraces. The woodpeckers and catbirds are eating the suet from the wire baskets fastened to the trees. The unscrupulous jay is bringing his bright call and his bright color to the air. The woodpecker is wedded to his particular industry, and seems to be finding it profitable.

THE SQUIRRELS ARE still busy carrying away the peanuts thrown to them. Their banking system seems to recognize no holiday, though their activity appears less brisk now than in autumn. In moments of relaxation, they are *poseurs*; they strike attitudes that make one suspect them of preparing for the menace of the ever-present candid camera. Tails are trained to such a gallant curve, eyes hold more than a hint of intentional intelligence. But when they leap through the air from leafless limb to limb, from limb to ridge pole and from gutter to branch again, their speed would tempt only the possessor of a truly high-powered camera lens. Has anyone yet computed how many squirrel lengths are contained in a squirrel leap? I suppose so. All I know is that, when some ardent statistician comes to calculate the number of squirrel leaps divisible into the distance from my house to a hunter's moon, I want to be there to check the experiment!

These slight notations must not be looked upon as doing full justice to a well-stocked spring menagerie. The field is so large! Dogs should never be overlooked, nor cats, nor the kitten fraternity. I have not yet got around to the barnyard, nor the hen-house. The horses are whinnying impatiently and the black and pink pigs are on the waiting list. But they must wait!

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD

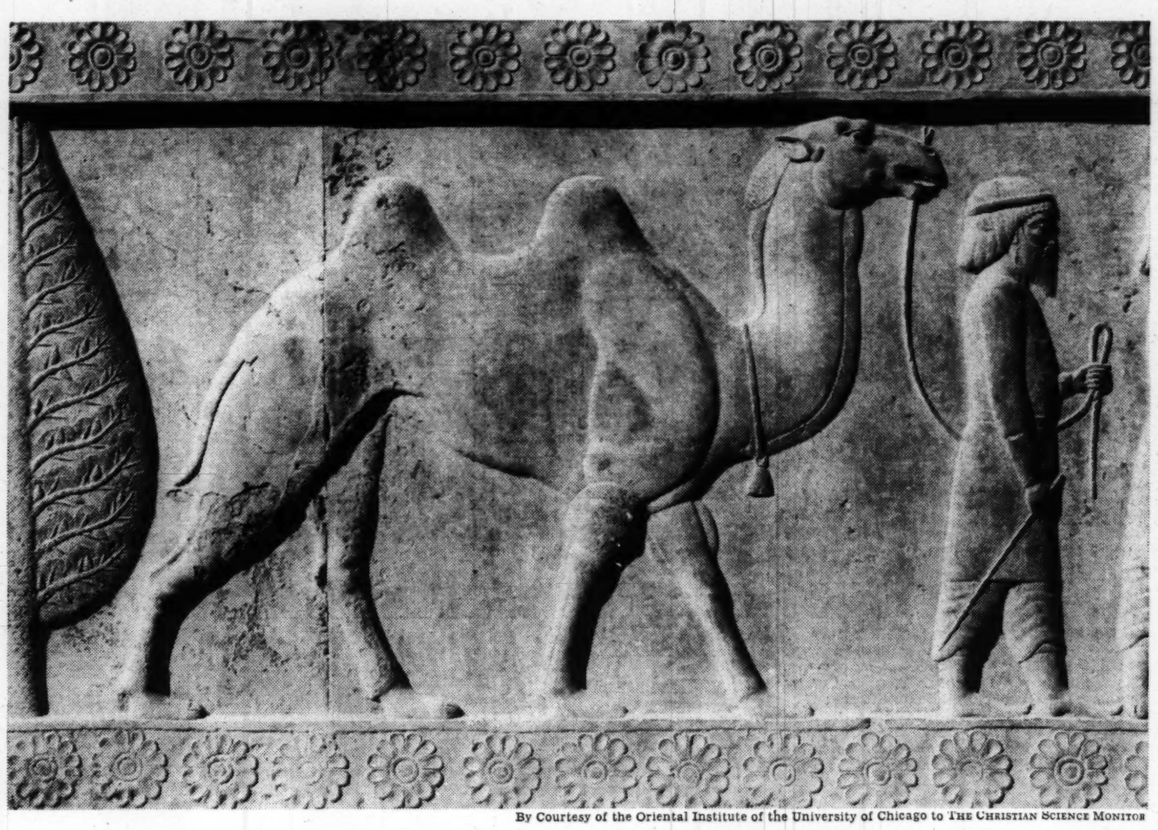
Hilltop Swamp

It's strange to see the marshes here:
These reeds against the sky
Belong in hollow lands below
Where other marshes lie;

The willows love the valley, too,
They're not a hilltop tree,
These winds that tear their silver leaves
Are far too wild and free;

There is no sound of bird-song here,
Only a crow-call, harsh
And lonely, above the willow trees
And over the lonely marsh.

ELISABETH G. PALMER



By Courtesy of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CAMEL OF THE BACTRIANS": *A Persian Relief from Persepolis*

UNDER Darius of Persia (521-485 B. C.), Persepolis became the place of the royal house. At the great capital there have been preserved the best relics of the Achaemenid era. When Alexander the Great came, he destroyed the city, but ironically the remains of the palace were saved and preserved in the very débris of its destruction. In recent years, the remains have been brought to light, and have provided further evidence of a great Persian period of culture.

This detail comes from the staircase of the Apadāna, or the great audience hall of Xerxes. In the manner of most Achaemenid sculpture it was carved in clear, simplified, low relief. Among the scenes which were carved as part of the decoration of the palace at Persepolis are some tribute scenes which describe the manner in which subjects of many nationalities brought their offering to the great king. Carved here is a camel of the Bactrians; others portrayed are Susians, Scythians, Syrians. The relief shows how observant and realistic the ancient Persians were in their portrayals of animals; how stylized and primitive in depiction of people.

Expecting and Accepting Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME months ago a well-known businessman stated that "uncertainties in the hearts of men must be eradicated." A prominent statesman also expressed his conviction that there must be a return to religion, a larger appreciation of spiritual values. It is gratifying, therefore, to see that religion is being more widely recognized as having its part in the solving of world problems and in the bringing about of international good will.

It is obvious that everyone desires assurance of continued prosperity and well-being; it is also quite generally believed that there is an all-powerful, ever-present God to whom men may turn in time of trouble. Why, then, are not the Christian religions more practical? Is it not that too often men have become so absorbed in ambitious material plans and purposes that they have lost the humble, listening attitude which expects and accepts divine guidance?

Many students of Christian Science have found true Mary Baker Eddy's statement in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 66): "Christian Science gives vitality to religion, which is no longer buried in materiality. It raises men from a material sense into the spiritual understanding and scientific demonstration of God." Christian Scientists are devout Bible students. They have proved Christianity to be exact Science, based upon the Biblical record of spiritual power, as set forth in the true record of creation in the first chapter of Genesis, and in the ministry of Christ Jesus.

In the first chapter of Genesis it is recorded that God made everything that was made and beheld it as "very good." This spiritual creation included man, who was given dominion over all the earth; and the perfect universe was spiritual and complete. The second chapter of Genesis records a false concept of creation, evolved in a mist of personal sense, wherein mistakes were made and subsequent confusion ensued. Since both of these records cannot be true, if one desires a logical religion he must choose the first record as the basis from which to deduce sound conclusions.

Christ Jesus unquestionably accepted this premise of perfect God, perfect man, and perfect spiritual universe as the basis of his wonderful healing ministry. So clearly did he discern and utilize his understanding of the truth of being that he could confidently say (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one;" and through the divine nature which he manifested, he proved the power of Spirit in healing the sick, comforting the sorrowing, feeding the multitudes, overcoming death for others, and, finally, for himself. So unshakable was his expectation of right results that at the grave of Lazarus, in spite of the accepted belief that Lazarus was dead, he could say with confidence (John 11:41, 42): "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always." And at his authoritative command Lazarus came forth, proving the impotence of material belief, when faced with true spiritual understanding.

Christ Jesus promised his followers that they should do the works which he did. He was the Way; his the perfect example. But down through the ages the spiritual inspiration motivating his teaching and healing was lost sight of, until it was revealed to the pure thought of Mrs. Eddy, who consecrated her life to recording this revelation in such a clear, practical way that all mankind may make use of it. Daily study of the Bible, together with the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, enables the student to cultivate that listening attitude—that true humility—which may always expect and accept divine guidance.

It requires spiritual understanding and courage persistently to shut out the clamoring arguments of material sense, and listen for the voice of universal Love, but the spiritual reward of so doing is great. If the earnest thinker, feverishly endeavoring to remedy conditions by material means, will stop, humbly, reverently, and expectantly, to ponder the Word of Holy Scripture which, despite differing human opinions, has been the beacon light through the ages; if he will listen with quiet, unselfish trust to the "still small voice," he will experience that inner conviction of courage, calm, and assurance which is otherwise unattainable. And should millions of persons throughout the world consistently follow this practice, and act in accordance with Mind's direction, what a vast improvement would be evidenced in world affairs!

The greatest need today is to understand God, and to demonstrate the truth thus understood. Evil is not power, even though it is mistakenly believed to be power. This false belief can be detected and rejected through understanding the ever-present power of good, divine Principle. Good is divine power, which may be understood and enjoyed by all. Conversely, evil effects follow ignorance of God, just as errors in mathematical computation bring about wrong results. To arrive at a correct conclusion, one must start with the right premise.

There is great cause for rejoicing that many are turning toward the spiritual and real, which is wholly good, and unselfishly supporting that which is right for all mankind. May we demonstrate the poise and patience of the Psalmist when he said (Psalms 62:5), "My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him." The goodness of God is always reliable, unassailable, ever present.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Redbud Tree

I CLIMBED a winter hill,
Where oaks, unfringed,
Were hardly hinting green:
I walked around a lichened rock,
And there stood spring:
There stood a tree all blossom,
Without leaves,
A redbud tree
With crooked limbs
And shaken flowers.

I looked, and broke a sprig
Of spring to grace
A winter mantel.

KEITH THOMAS

Das Gute erwarten und annehmen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VOR einigen Monaten erklärte ein sehr bekannter Geschäftsmann, daß „Ungewißheiten in den Herzen der Menschen ausgeschlossen werden müssen". Auch ein hervorragender Staatsmann sagte, er sei überzeugt, daß eine Rückkehr zur Religion und eine größere Wertschätzung geistiger Werte notwendig sei. Es ist daher erfreulich zu sehen, daß beim Lösen der Weltprobleme und beim Zustandebringen internationalen guten Einvernehmens Religion eine immer größere Rolle spielt.

Es ist einleuchtend, daß jedermann die Gewähr für beständiges Gedeihen und Wohlergehen wünscht; es wird auch ganz allgemein geglaubt, daß es einen allmächtigen, allgegenwärtigen Gott gibt, an den sich die Menschen in Zeiten der Not wenden können. Warum sind dann die christlichen Religionen nicht praktischer? Kommt es nicht davon, daß die Menschen allzuoft von ehrgeizigen materiellen Plänen und Absichten so in Anspruch genommen worden sind, daß sie die demütige, horchende Haltung, die die göttliche Führung erwartet und annimmt, verloren haben?

Viele Anhänger der Christlichen Wissenschaft konnten bestätigen, was Mary Baker Eddys in „Rückblick und Einblick" (S. 66) erklärt: „Die Christliche Wissenschaft verleiht der Religion Lebenskraft und läßt sie nicht mehr in der Weltlichkeit begraben sein. Sie erhebt die Menschen aus dem weltlichen Sinn und führt sie zum geistigen Verständnis und zur wissenschaftlichen Beweisung Gottes". Die Christlichen Wissenschafter forschen aufrichtig in der Bibel. Sie haben bewiesen, daß das Christentum eine genaue Wissenschaft ist, die sich auf den biblischen Bericht geistiger Kraft gründet, wie sie in dem wahren Schöpfungsbericht im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose und im Wirken Christi Jesu gezeigt ist.

Im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose ist berichtet, daß Gott alles machte, was gemacht ist, und sah, daß es „sehr gut" war. Zu dieser geistigen Schöpfung gehörte auch der Mensch, dem Herrschaft über die ganze Erde gegeben wurde; und das vollkommene Weltall war geistig und vollständig. Das 2. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose enthält einen falschen Schöpfungsbegriff, der sich in einen Nebel persönlichen Sinnes entwickelte, worin Fehler gemacht wurden, die dann zu Verwirrung führten. Da nicht beide Berichte wahr sein können, muß man, wenn man eine folgerichtige Religion wünscht, den ersten Bericht als Grundlage für klare Schlußfolgerungen wählen.

Christus Jesus wählte fraglos diese Voraussetzung des vollkommenen Gottes, des vollkommenen Menschen und des vollkommenen geistigen Weltalls als Grundlage seines wunderbaren heilenden Wirkens. Er erkannte die Wahrheit des Seins so klar und wandte sein Verständnis so klar an, daß er vertrauensvoll sagen konnte (Joh. 10, 30): „Ich und der Vater sind eins". Und durch die göttliche Art, die er bekundete, bewies er die Macht des Geistes im Heilen der Kranken, im Trösten der Betrübten, im Speisen des Volkes und im Überwinden des Todes für andere und schließlich für sich selber. So unerschütterlich erwartete er rechte Ergebnisse, daß er am Grabe des Lazarus trotz des angenommenen Glaubens, daß Lazarus tot sei, zuversichtlich sagen konnte (Joh. 11, 41. 42): „Vater, ich danke dir, daß du mich erhört hast. Doch ich weiß, daß du mich allezeit hörst". Und auf seinen machtvollen Befehl kam Lazarus heraus, was die Ohnmacht der materiellen Annahme gegenüber dem wahren geistigen Verständnis bewies.

Christus Jesus verhieß seinen Nachfolgern, daß sie die Werke tun würden, die er tat. Er war der Weg, das vollkommene Beispiel. Aber mit der Zeit verloren die Menschen die geistige Erleuchtung, die der Antrieb seines Lehrens und Heilens war, aus den Augen, bis sie dem reinen Denken Mrs. Eddys geoffenbart wurde, die ihr Leben der Aufgabe weihte, diese Offenbarung so klar und praktisch niederzuschreiben, daß die ganze Menschheit davon Gebrauch machen kann. Tägliches Forschen in der Bibel verbunden mit dem christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mrs. Eddy befähigt den Schüler, jene horchende Haltung—jene wahre Demut—zu pflegen, die die göttliche Führung immer erwarten und annehmen kann.

Es erfordert geistiges Verständnis und Mut, die aufdringlichen Vorwände des materiellen Sinnes unnachgiebig auszuschließen und auf die Stimme der allumfassenden Liebe zu horchen; aber der geistige Lohn eines solchen Verhaltens ist groß. Wenn der ernste Denker bei seinem fieberhaften Bemühen, die Zustände durch materielle Mittel zu heilen, innehält und demütig, ehrfurchts- und erwartungsvoll über das Wort der Heiligen Schrift nachdenkt, das trotz auseinandergehender menschlicher Ansichten das Leuchtfeuer durch alle Zeiten hindurch war; wenn er mit stillem, selbstlosem Vertrauen auf das „stille, sanfte Sausen" horcht, wird ihm jene Tapferkeit, Ruhe und Gewißheit zur inneren Überzeugung werden, die auf keine andere Art erreichbar ist. Und was für eine gewaltige Besserung in den Weltangelegenheiten eintreten würde, wenn Millionen Menschen in der ganzen Welt dies beharrlich täten und in Übereinstimmung mit der Führung des Gemüts handelten!

Was der Menschheit heute am meisten not tut, ist, Gott zu verstehen und die so verstandene Wahrheit zu beweisen. Das Böse ist keine Macht, obgleich es irrtümlich für Macht gehalten wird. Diese falsche Annahme kann durch das Verständnis der allgegenwärtigen Macht des Guten, des göttlichen Prinzips, bloßgestellt und verworfen werden. Das Gute ist die göttliche Macht, die alle verstehen, und deren sich alle erfreuen können. Unkenntnis Gottes dagegen hat schlimme Wirkungen zur Folge, gerade wie im Rechnen Fehler beim Zusammenzählen zu falschen Ergebnissen führen. Um zu einem richtigen Schluß zu gelangen, muß man von der rechten Voraussetzung ausgehen.

Wir haben berechtigten Grund zu frohlocken, daß sich so viele dem Geistigen und Wirklichen zuwenden, das vollkommen gut ist, und daß sie selbstlos unterstützen, was für die ganze Menschheit recht ist. Mögen wir doch den Gleichmut und die Geduld des Psalmisten beweisen, der sagte (Ps. 62, 6): „Aber sei nur stille zu Gott, meine Seele; denn er ist meine Hoffnung"! Die Güte Gottes ist immer zuverlässig, unerschütterlich, immer gegenwärtig.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A German Professor Qualifies for Her Post

THEN comes the triumphant and jubilant letter of July 12, in which she tells of that turn in her life which was to help her steer into quiet waters at last: . . .

"The other day, when I was in my room digging away at my Greek lessons, the landlady brings in three visiting cards, remarking that the three ladies who wish to see me are in the reception room. I look at the cards and read: Miss Alice Freeman, President (in German, Rector Magnificus) of Wellesley College; Mrs. Durant, Treasurer; and Miss Denio, Professor of German literature at Wellesley College. . . . I immediately comprehended, of course, that these were three lions (*grosse Tiere*), and I began to have curious presentiments. Fortunately, I was in correct dress, so that I could rush down into our elegant reception room. Here I made a solemn bow, the three ladies returning the compliment. The president, a lady who must be a good deal younger than myself, a real Ph.D. (of Philosophy and History), told me she had heard of me and therefore wished to see me in regard to a vacancy at Wellesley College, which, according to the statutes, must not be filled by a man so long as a woman could be procured. The woman she was looking for must be able, she said, to give lectures on German literature in German, and to expound the works of German writers thoroughly; she would engage me for this position, she added, if she found that I was the right person for it.

"I was dumfounded at the mere suggestion of this gift of Heaven coming to me, for I had heard so many beautiful things about Wellesley that the idea of possibly getting a position there totally dazed me. Summoning up courage, however, I controlled my wild joy, and pulling myself together with determination, I gave the ladies the desired account of my studies, my journalistic work, etc., whereupon the president informed me that she would attend my class the next day. It goes without saying that I prepared my lesson with the utmost care. How little did I anticipate the nature of the fiery furnace that was being set up for me!

"When I was standing before my class the next morning in anxious expectation, the president, accompanied by the Amherst professor of German, came in—not, however, to hear me teach my well prepared lesson! 'I should prefer to hear you lecturing,' she said to me with a charming but somewhat artful smile, her big brown eyes dancing with life, 'and so I beg you to go with us to Professor X's class-room. I know,' she continued, cutting me short, 'what you are going to say: you are not prepared to speak before this advanced German class, you don't even know the subject which is to be treated to-day,—but that is precisely why I wish to see you do it.'

"Imagine my confusion! However, I could not very well stand there like a fool, stammering 'I must not, may not, cannot,' and so, steadying my voice, I told Miss Freeman that I was willing to try. The professor then explained that he was discussing the first act of Schiller's *Maria Stuart* with his class, and leading the way into the crowded lecture hall he introduced me to the audience and put a book into my hands. A fine situation this! Here I stood, entirely unprepared to satisfy the critical assembly, with the three Fates in the dim background, and all eyes staring at me. At this crucial moment I suddenly remembered that even old Jansen, the village schoolmaster, had not been ignorant of the subject I was to treat, and a voice within me said, 'Courage! you must know something about it, too!' . . .

"After the lecture I myself felt as a wounded French soldier may have felt after the battle of Sédan, but the Fates, the Fates, were satisfied. They forthwith offered me the position of head teacher in the German Department at Wellesley."—From "Carla Wenckebach, Pioneer," by MARGARETHE MÜLLER. (Boston: Ginn.)

Portrait of a Child

THE child sits playing
with his toy animals
soberly—
with Elmer Elephant,
Percy, the rubber pig,
the Teddy Bear,
Pascal, the lamb—
A green-eyed tiger cat
walks softly in;
The child smiles at her
and buries his fingers
in her warm fur:
She arches her back
delicately
and walks away
purring.

LUCILE JOYCE GILBERT

Poetry Is Important

MODERN poetry addresses itself to the modern mind. To enjoy it fully, the reader needs more than acquaintance with the verse of the past or with the shifts in literary fashions. He must be acclimated to his time: to the ideas about the psyche, about the physical universe, about the social order, which that poetry breathes. He must be prepared to adopt an unaccustomed attitude in order to perceive unfamiliar forms. He must be willing to learn the language with which the poet creates awareness of a changed world. . . .

Poetry is important. . . . It has its roots in our savage past and so speaks to the oldest instincts of man. But also it communicates the experience of those whose imaginative faculty makes them the sensitive antennae of the race.—From the Foreword of "This Modern Poetry," by BABETTE DEUTSCH. (New York: Norton.)

Plowed Field

SHADOWED furrows stretch across the field,
As deep as expectation, plowshare wide:
The young day strides across the countryside,
Broadcasting promises of golden yield.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1939

Boston Boasts Of 43-Year-Old Type Machine

City clerk at budget hearing tells of 1896 purchase to prove city's trend to economy.

There's a typewriter down at City Hall which was bought by the city in 1896 and which is still in use. This piece of economic history was brought to life today as the City Council Appropriation Committee held its second hearing on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's $38,500,000 budget.

City Clerk Wilfred A. Doyle, was one of three department heads to testify during the morning session, and the possessor of the antique machine, a heritage from his early days in the city's service. Mr. Doyle told the committee that he also had 18 typewriters which are from 12 to 13 years old and which the city has never been able to afford to renew.

Mr. Doyle explained later to reporters that his No. 7 Remington which looks like an old-fashioned sewing machine with its black box is no longer used for departmental matters, but is still playable, if you know how.

Others who testified before the committee were Augustus Loschi, first assistant clerk of the East Boston Court, and Francis X. Lang, who was praised by committee members for having a model budget.

Also scheduled to appear today was John Patrick Connolly, Clerk of the Superior Civil Court, who waited unheard all of last Thursday and, when excused, stormed out of the hearing declaring he would "be back next September."

Today, Commissioner Lang presented a letter to Councilor Perlie Dyer Chase, Chairman of the Committee, from Mr. Connolly in which the latter regretted "most deeply" that he could not be present and offered to appear during the week of April 10.

Stalemate in Truck Strike Is Laid To One Large Company

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 4 (AP)—Charges that "a certain large company" is responsible for the failure of negotiations to end the Southern New England truck drivers' strike were made today in a statement by the negotiating committee of the Union and issued by Local 443 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers (A. F. of L.).

As the strike entered its 17th day with no sign that a general settlement of the wage dispute was in sight, the union committee blamed the stalemate on "the desire of a group of companies, operating a network of lines and terminals over a large area, to dominate and control the trucking industry for the benefit of their systems without consideration for the hundreds of smaller companies who, in the aggregate, handle a tremendous volume of freight and furnish employment for thousands of workers."

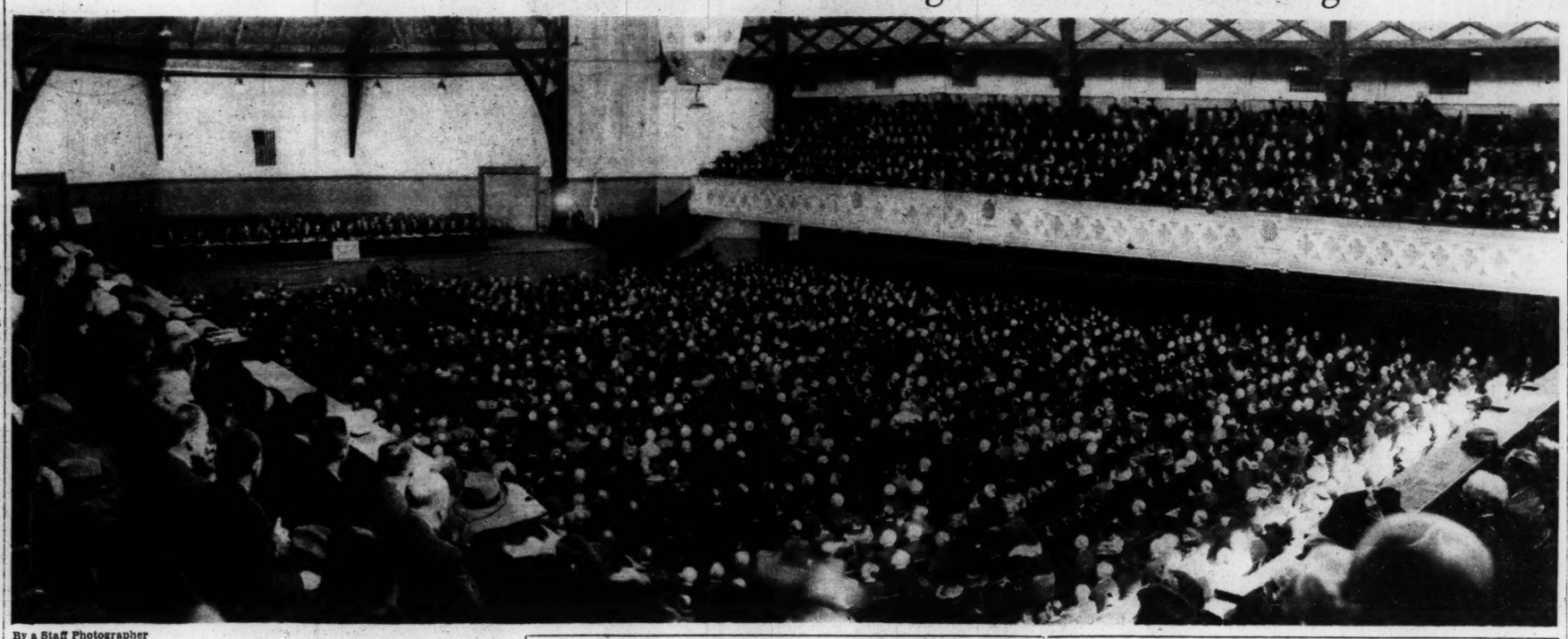
The committee said further that although the unions and most of the employers were agreed that a plan was necessary which established uniform working conditions and considered the needs of the trucking industry as a whole, it has been evident that "no proposal which was offered could merit the favor of the (employers') committee unless it could be modified to fit the particular operations of a certain large company."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4 (AP)—Joseph M. Adelizzi, of Providence, Managing Director of the Highway Transport Association, said several companies still operating in the Springfield, Mass., area probably would shut down entirely by the end of the week, unless the strike was settled.

He said since terminals in other New England cities were tied up by the walkout, affecting 10,000 drivers and 1,200 owners, Springfield lines were able to move freight only to Boston, New York and the west, making it cheaper to shut down.

Union officials said separate contracts were being negotiated with some lines, but Mr. Adelizzi denied the statement. A truck operator who declined to permit use of his name said, however, that he would sign a contract today or tomorrow and nine companies in the Hartford, Conn., area also reported signing contracts with the union.

Panoramic View of Monster Tax Meeting in Mechanics Building



By a Staff Photographer

5,000 Taxpayers Call For State Budget Slash

(Continued from Page 1)

fice, the Division of Insurance, would also be forced to discharge numerous employees.

The so-called "kindergarten" or the State Income Tax Division's haven for numerous political appointees during several gubernatorial regimes, would be reduced from 274 to 243 employees.

Proposals to abolish various divisions somewhat coincided with the previous recommendations of Governor Saltonstall. Among them were included the State Labor Relations Board, the Sale of Securities Division in the State Department of Public Utilities, the State Board of Registration of Barbers, the State Board of Registration of Hairdressers, the Minimum Wage Service. In addition, the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission, the State Board of Housing and the Metropolitan Planning Division would be absorbed by the State Planning Board as a two-year saving of approximately $200,000.

The Federation would force the economies proposed through the adoption of the biennial sessions system of the Legislature by eliminating the employees of legislative attaches during the off-year to save $52,600. This would affect 44 employees.

The closing of the Hyannis, Framingham, Lowell and Westfield State Teachers Colleges would save approximately $600,000 during the two-year period, Mr. MacDonald explained.

Contending that the present old age assistance law under which the minimum monthly benefits is $30 per case, has tended toward liberalization of benefits, Mr. MacDonald proposed restriction of the State share to not more than two-thirds of the Federal grant.

At present the Federal Government grant is 50 per cent on all classes up to $30 per month. In other words the Federal Government pays $15 on a $30 case. The State pays two-thirds of the remainder and the city or town one-third. In many cases the benefits amount to more than $30 per month which makes the State share correspondingly higher. The MacDonald proposal would limit the State share to $10 per month, thus tending to influence city and town officials to cut down on the benefits. The saving in 1940 would be $1,000,000, he estimated.

A $12,653,155 two-year slash was proposed in the highway construction program, bringing the two-year expenditure for these items down from $45,918,243, as proposed by the Governor, to $33,265,098.

The highway economies would be effected by eliminating so-called Chapter 90 state aid for county, city and town roads, except for unfinished engineering cost. This item would be cut from $6,400,000 to $1,400,000 for the period.

A $900,000 saving was proposed in the so-called Chapter 31 State aid on town roads.

The State highway construction program would be reduced by $2,500,000 for the biennium, while the reserve fund for State highway purposes would be cut by $4,403,155.

Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, House chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, set the stage for the MacDonald economy proposals, in a short statement prior to the MacDonald presentation.

Mr. Bigelow insisted that attempts should be made through new taxation and drastic economies to reduce the prospective State Tax to $12,000,000, "which is all real estate should reasonably bear."

To keep the State tax to $12,000,000 Mr. Bigelow proposed a distribution to the cities and towns of $10,000,000 for 1939 and for 1940, plus a rigid program of economy possibly coupled with new taxation.

For the first time since the 1938 legislative session ended Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston reasserted, indirectly, his demands for a sales tax to cure the financial ills of Massachusetts municipalities.

Along with drastic economies, he told the Committee, substantial new sources of revenue, to the extent of $38,000,000 annually, are necessary. The only means whereby such revenue can be obtained is through a sales tax. At the same time Mayor Tobin stated that actually $60,000,000 in new revenue is necessary to solve completely the problems of the communities.

He insisted "1939 is the crucial year. We can't wait until 1940, certainly not until 1941 for relief."

He declared that while the State budget has been going up consistently the budget of Boston for purposes other than social services has been reduced from $28,000,000 to $21,000,000 since 1930. He added that it was the Legislature's problem to provide the nesessary relief.

How Two Budgets Compare

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations' economy budget plans compared with the original proposals of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall follow:

	1939	1938	Biennium
General Fund Recommendations			
Governor's budget	$60,282,047	$61,760,980	$122,043,027
Federation recommendations	$57,038,598	$53,529,852	$110,568,450
Federation reduction	$3,234,449	$8,231,128	$11,474,577
Highway Fund Recommendations			
Governor's budget	$23,718,243	$22,200,000	$45,918,243
Federation recommendations	$17,239,908	16,025,180	33,265,088
Federation reduction	$6,478,335	6,174,820	12,653,155
General and Highway Fund Recommendations			
Governor's budget	$84,000,290	$83,960,980	$167,961,270
Federation recommendations	74,278,560	69,555,032	143,833,538
Federation reduction	9,721,784	14,405,948	24,127,732

N. H. Advised Against Inviting Winter Olympics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 4—In an extensive report to the legislature, the State Planning and Development Commission today frowned upon the suggestion that New Hampshire apply for the 1944 Olympic winter games.

Characterizing the proposal as "thoroughly inadvisable," the report went at length into the "uneconomical adjustments" the State would have to make if the games were awarded here.

The Winter Sports Committee of the Commission buttressed its position with a series of unanimous conclusions.

"The cost of holding the 1944 Olympic winter games would be in our opinion, greater than the economic benefits to be derived from them," the report stated. "In addition, unexpected costs or reductions in revenue may result from unprecedented weather conditions (which have been the ill fortune of most of the Olympic winter games to date), or from the cancellation or relinquishment of the games because of unfavorable world-wide conditions.

"The dropping of skiing from the official Olympic competitions makes the winter games relatively unattractive to New Hampshire because skiing is the State's leading winter sport."

U. S. Board Blocks Move for Probing N. E. Power Group

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—The Federal Power Commission declined today to investigate affairs of the New England Power Association in its hearings to determine control of the Niagara Falls Power Company.

Frank A. Hampton, examiner, ruled against admitting to evidence a report of the Federal Trade Commission which Government attorneys said would show interlocking control of the Niagara Falls Company.

The ruling supported the contention of Randall J. Leboeuf, Chief Counsel, that the company was before the Commission on an application to divert additional water from the Niagara River and that the New England Power Association report was irrevelant.

Mr. Hampton said he found the material "manifestly irrelevant." It went into individual experiences as far back as 1905, he said, showing how certain interests removed from the South of New England and outlying opportunities in Connecticut.

Mr. Hampton agreed, however, to give Caso March, Commission counsel, opportunity to mark what he considered relevant portions of a report and reserved ruling until the identifications were presented.

Previously the examiner had admitted to evidence every exhibit presented by Government attorneys during the hearing, always over the protest of the power company. The examiner subsequently today admitted, over protest that it was irrelevant, the 1934 and the 1938 registration statements of the Niagara Shares Corporation of Maryland.

Mr. March contended the material disclosed that the Corporation was controlled largely by Jacob L. Schoellkopf, Jr., and that it in turn chiefly controlled the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation, holding company of the Niagara Falls Power Firm.

Class of 33 Graduated On Schoolship Nantucket

Thirty-three potential officers for the American merchant marine today completed two years of intensive training in navigation and marine engineering when they received diplomas from the Massachusetts Nautical School at its eighty-ninth graduation ceremony held aboard the bark-rigged schoolship Nantucket at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Those graduating today face more opportunity and a brighter outlook than those of classes graduating in recent years, because of the ambitious merchant ship construction program now under way. About 124 merchant ships totaling 519,965 tons are being built. Yet, the record shows that out of 504 graudates during the past 10 years, 409 are engaged in maritime pursuits.

Closed Government co-operation is assured for the school, following a recent conference in Washington, and the curricula has been extended to take in nine naval subjects. Graduates are now eligible for membership in the United States Naval Reserve, as merchant marine cadets, and 24 out of the 33 members of today's graduating class have been appointed. These are the first of the 1895 young men who have graduated from the school since its establishment to receive such appointments.

A move is under way to procure a new schoolship with larger and more modern accommodations. Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts has introduced into Congress legislation providing for construction of a new vessel for the school.

Graduates are eligible to take examinations before the Federal Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, the passing of which results in obtaining a third mate's or third engineer's "ticket." Diplomas were presented to the graduates today by Walter F. Downey, new Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts.

Four of the class were honor students, qualifying for special prizes, mostly textbooks. Donald G. Allen of Wollaston in the seamanship class and Harold B. Bergenheim of Dorchester, in the engineering class, were awarded two prizes each. The other prize winners were Alden M. Tibbetts of Melrose and Francis D. Gilmartin of Walpole.

Addressing the graduates, Commissioner Downey referred to turbulent world conditions and expressed the wish that "some international navigators would study a Bowditch so that they could set their courses straighter than they are doing."

He advised a four-plank platform for the graduates: fear to be mediocre; courage to be excellent; fear to lower moral standards; courage to go straight.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who arrived at the ship 15 minutes after the scheduled time for the start of the ceremony, apologized to the class for tardiness and explained that he had erroneously listed the event for 11:30 a. m. instead of 11 o'clock.

On May 13, the Nantucket will sail from Boston for its annual training cruise, this year being scheduled to log 10,305 miles, and calling at Vineyard Haven, Washington and Norfolk before heading across the Atlantic to Ponta Delgada, Plymouth, Antwerp, London, Havre, Lisbon and Funchal. Returning, the vessel is due to call at New London, Conn., Glen Cove, L. I., and Mattapoisett, returning to Boston: Sept. 19.

Army Base Bids Sought by Boston

Competitive bidding for the lease of the Army Base terminal in South Boston was sought yesterday in a petition to the United States Maritime Commission, by the Boston Port Authority. Investigation of storage charges now made by the Piers Operating Company, whose lease of the terminal will expire shortly, was also asked.

The charges in question, to which some wool companies have objected, concern the assessment of storage rates when the railroad serving the base delays removal of wool after having received shipping orders.

Wool is allowed to remain free of charge, on the pier for six days. After that time a daily storage rate comes into effect. The wool companies have contended that their responsibility ends after they have given the railroad orders to ship wool on the pier. The Pier Operating Company, however, has assumed that charges may be made as long as the wool remains on the premises.

Passport Travel In Spain Resumed

The State Department today removed the restriction on the use of passports for travel in Spain.

Americans who have tried to visit the country in the past 18 months and have been refused passports, were notified of the change in the announcement today by H. H. Bolds, passport agent in Boston, that passports which have been restricted will now be allowed to read "valid for travel in Spain."

Power Project Now Linked To Flood Control

Representatives of cities give views before House committee on Connecticut River dredging.

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—Representatives of several Massachusetts cities appealed today to the House Rivers and Harbors Committee for favorable action on a program to improve the Connecticut River between Hartford, Conn., and Holyoke, Mass.

The program would cost a total of $13,000,000, Army engineers have estimated. It would include a $7,000,000 power dam at Enfield, Conn.

Fifteen witnesses from various Connecticut cities and towns also appeared before the Committee to oppose the project.

Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, acting Chairman of the Committee, declared establishment of the power plant would serve as a "yardstick" for New England electric light and power rates.

Overcharge Seen

He estimated on the basis of Tennessee Valley Authority rates, Massachusetts residents were overcharged $44,536,000 and on the basis of Ontario rates $53,173,000.

Conrad Hemond, Secretary of the Holyoke, Mass., Chamber of Commerce, said his City favored the navigation project and there was no opposition from power companies in the Holyoke area.

Army engineers reported the project was not feasible unless power were developed at Enfield to help pay for the project.

Mr. Rankin and Representative George A. Dondero (R) of Michigan engaged in several exchanges over the merits of a "yardstick" power development in New England. Mr. Dondero declared he would oppose "driving private utilities out of business."

Holyoke Objection

Mr. Hemond declared the only Holyoke objection to the project had been increased flood damage but said a report by Maj-Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Army Engineers, stated a maximum increase of flood heights caused by the dam construction would be 7-10 of a foot at Springfield, Mass.

At Chicopee, Mass., he estimated, the maximum increase would be 4-10 of a foot and at Holyoke, 3-10 of a foot.

Mr. Hemond, said he expected principal opposition to the program would come from interests opposed to power development.

Reading from a 1936 engineers' report, Mr. Dondero said there was no need for additional power in the Connecticut River area.

He declared the project was "60 per cent power and 40 per cent navigation."

Dredging as Solution

Mr. Hemond said communities along the river believed dredging of the channel would aid in solving the flood-control problem in Massachusetts.

Under questioning by Committee members, Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts said he favored improved navigation.

Mr. Treadway said, however, he had consistently opposed TVA development and there had been intimations this project was the "opening wedge" for such a development in Massachusetts.

"I would be loathe to see this proposal used for a similar undertaking in view of State control of rates," he said. However, Mr. Treadway said he would vote for the proposal.

Representative B. J. Monkiewicz (R) of Connecticut went on record in opposition to the project.

On behalf of the program, however, Hugh McLean, Holyoke, Vice-Chairman of the United Connecticut River Navigating Committee, declared members of the Holyoke Chamber of Commerce representing railroad and power interests were unanimously in favor of the proposal.

Besides coal, pulp, and oil, Mr. McLean said water transportation would aid farmers both in shipping products and obtaining fertilizers.

Harvard Houses to Admit 'Associates'

The Week at Harvard

Acting on Student Council recommendations that capped a year and a half of undergraduate agitation, the masters of the seven upperclass residential houses at Harvard have voted to admit 10 to 12 associate members to each house as an experiment next September, which will aim at relieving the University's serious "housing" problem. In making this announcement, Dean A. Chester Hanford revealed that the masters had agreed the quota of upperclassmen admitted next year would also be increased.

The new associate members will be granted full house privileges, including use of dining halls, use of libraries where capacity permits, and participation in all house activities. As far as possible, they will be admitted to residence as soon as vacancies occur in the house with which they are affiliated.

Although the Student Council's proposal for a virtually iron-clad guarantee of admission to members of the junior and senior classes was turned down, the housemasters approved the general principle of admitting a large number of upperclassmen who were unable to get into a house after their freshman year. In commenting on this decision, Dean Hanford said, "The number of upperclassmen is being increased so as to provide for a larger proportion of the resident juniors and seniors in good standing who have applied regularly for the houses during the last two years."

The new plan is designed to accomplish two purposes: to reduce the number of men who go through all or most of their college life outside the house system; and to increase the total number of undergraduates receiving house benefits. At present there are 174 men on the waiting list, of whom 103 are sophomores and 47 are juniors and seniors. Presumably at this time next year the number of waiting upperclassmen will have been decreased at the expense of the sophomores.

Jury Trials Prepared

Judge George C. Sweeny, sitting in the Federal District Court, today prepared to clear the list for jury trials in 60 cases called for this morning. All but one of the cases involve liquor and narcotic charges.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair and moderately cold, with occasional cloudiness tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; moderate west and northwesterly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy, with snow flurries in north portion tonight; Wednesday generally fair; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Snow flurries tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and slightly warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds, strong at times and diminishing Wednesday; partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	31	New Orleans	66	66
Bermuda	64	64	New York	34	32
Chicago	34	32	Norfolk	44	40
Helena	40	38	Philadelphia	36	36
Kansas City	48	36	St. Louis	40	38
Los Angeles	56	56	San Francisco	50	48
Miami	66	62	Washington	38	38
Minneapolis	38	38			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 4. B—Minimum, April 3.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:30 p. m.; height 11.3 feet.
Wednesday, 11:58 a. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:43 p. m.

On Their Way to the Merchant Marine

By a Staff Photographer

Governor Saltonstall Hands Diplomas to Schoolship Graduates

Left to right—Governor Saltonstall; Donald G. Allen, Wollaston; Harold Berginheim, Dorchester; Alden M. Tibbetts, Melrose; Francis D. Gilmartin, Waipole

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theater

Majestic—
"Around the Family Table," presented by the Yiddish Players. 9.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Jesse James," featuring Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda. 3:15, 6:19, 9:20. Also "His Exciting Night," with Charles Ruggles. 2, 5, 8.

Exeter—
Sidney Toler and Phyllis Brooks in "Charlie Chan in Honolulu." 2, 4:50, 7:40. Also "Star of Midnight," with William Powell and Ginger Rogers. 3:20, 6:10, 9.

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan in Honolulu." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Grand Illusion," starring Jean Gabin and Dita Parlo. 3:30, 6:35, 9:45.

Keith Memorial—
"Love Affair," starring Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:50. Also "Society Smugglers," with Preston Foster and Irene Hervey. 11:15 a. m., 2:15. Previews: at 7 and 10 p. m. of "3 Smart Girls Grow Up." Also "The Flying Irishman" at 5:30 and 8:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Lady Vanishes," with Paul Lukas, Margaret Lockwood and Michael Redgrave. Also "The Girl Downstairs," featuring Franchot Tone and Franciska Gaal. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Tyrone Power and Nancy Kelly in "Jesse James." Also "Annabel Takes a Tour," featuring Lucille Ball and Jack Oakie.

Radio Page 11

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer and Michele Morgan in "Orage." 1, 2:40, 4:20, 6:15, 8, 9:50. Also "Ravel's Bolero." 2:30, 4:15, 6, 7:50, 9:35. Tomorrow: All Mickey Mouse Show. (10 cartoons.)

State and Orpheum—
"Honolulu," starring Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. Orpheum: 10:30. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:30, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Burn 'Em Up O'Connor," with Dennis O'Keefe and Cecilia Parker. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

South Station Theater—
"The Great Train Robbery," Robert Benchley in "How to Sub-let," "Russian Art Treasures," "Music Through the Years."

Scollay and Modern—
"Blackwell's Island," with John Garfield. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Modern: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Also Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray, and Shirley Ross. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

Tremont—
"The Magnificent Obsession," with Irene Dunne. Also "Imitation of Life," with Claudette Colbert. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola." 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. Also "I Met Him in Paris," with Claudette Colbert. 1:30, 4:45, 8. Tomorrow: Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Naughty Marietta." Also "The Bride Wore Red," with Joan Crawford.

Trans-Lux—
Holding over "The Mutiny of the Elsinore," with Paul Lukas, 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Also "Newsreel Digest." 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:40, 8:25.

Normandie—
"Just Around the Corner." Also "Suez," with Tyrone Power and Loretta Young.

Repertory—
"Spy Ring," with William Hall. Also "The Sisters," featuring Errol Flynn, Bette Davis. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Uptown—
"The Beachcomber," starring Charles Laughton. 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Persons in Hiding." 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Metropolitan—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," with Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 7, 9:40. Also "Torchy Blane in Chinatown," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:55, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Devil's Island," with Boris Karloff. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Also "The Great Man Votes," featuring John Barrymore. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
Sylvia Sydney in ". . . One Third of a Nation." Fenway: 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Also "Never Say Die," with Martha Raye, Bob Hope and Andy Devine. Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40.

Other Events

Chandler Evening School—
Graduation exercises. Wayne Keith will give the graduation exercises. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Persian Art by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Boston Art Club Large Gallery—
Gallery tour and talk by Mary Evangeline Walker on "Picture Puzzles." 4.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Boston Amusements—Radio Questions Fill Air Tonight

Fogg Art Museum Marks Anniversary

By Dorothy Adlow

It seems to be the order of the day to announce with fanfare forthcoming exhibitions of art which have some feature of importance. A reviewer is enlightened on the display which he is to see to such an extent that there is no element of surprise.

By exception the Fogg Art Museum has hung upon the walls of its special gallery one of the most handsome displays yet seen in this vicinity. We happened upon it by accident. There were no custodians wearing holsters and eyeing the populace with suspicion. In fact, there was no populace, for th unheralded show had not yet been brought to the attention of the community through the effective channels of elaborate reclame. For this modest presentation of a most important selection of early Italian pictures, the Fogg Art Museum is to be commended.

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The exhibit consists of loans from the visiting committee of the Museum to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the present regime at the Museum. That regime is well worth the honor, for the Fogg Art Museum has grown from a small collection of unrelated odds and ends, to a large and distinguished museum with a choice collection of works from great periods of culture. A splendid building has been erected not only to house and display the acquisitions, but to provide a sort of laboratory for art technicians and scholars.

The current exhibition indicates the special hobby of the Fogg Museum, to wit, primitive Italian masters. Already there is an exceptional permanent collection to be seen upstairs; what is shown in the special exhibiting room is a supplement.

Most of the pictures are small panels which were made originally for devotional use. They were painted in the epoch which preceded the Renaissance, when artists worked under the direction and inspiration of the Church. Here we see pictures of the Sienese School with its Byzantine decoration and detachment. Here is an original Duccio, loaned by Mr. Samuel Kress, "Calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew." With what conciseness the early masters could express a quality of emotion which was exploited in the intricacies and the theatricalities of subsequent masters. Throughout the exhibition we are impressed by authentic emotion, implicit rather than expressed. The painters had not yet come under the domination of intellectual pursuit and technical experimentation. They had a single purpose, and there is something inspiring in the solidarity and concentration of their effort.

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From the Robert Woods Bliss collection in Washington comes a little Gentile da Fabriano; also, a "Madonna and Child with Saints and Angels" by Bernardo Daddi. For us today there is a gratifying ingenuousness in the Oriental splendor in the childlike arrangement of saints as they clutch their symbols. From Helen Clay Frick comes a magnificent little "Annunciation" of miniature size by Sassetta. There are panels from the school of Giotto; there are drawings of Leonardo and Pollaiuolo. There is a portrait of a man, by Tintoretto, from the Pierpont Morgan collection. "Judith with the Head of Holophernes" by Mantegna is a charming specimen of the work of that Venetian who painted after the Antique. The occasion is celebrated further by two gifts to the Museum, a Coptic textile of the fifth to sixth century, from Mrs. Rockefeller, and "The Crucifixion" by Ambrogio Lorenzetti, Sienese master, from Mr. Paul Sachs.

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Frank H. Myers

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries on Copley Square there are being shown oils by Frank H. Myers who is a member of the faculty of art of the Academy of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Taking material from the Atlantic and Pacific seacoasts, Mr. Myers has devoted himself to marine subject matter. He paints repeatedly a view of rough surf breaking against rocky cliffs. He seems to enjoy painting the heaving waters and the leaping spray as they contrast with fixed, fast rocks. To achieve this end he uses a broad brush stroke indicating rather than modeling the changing shapes. He does not take advantage of the methods inaugurated by the Impressionists wherein they convey an accurate idea of change through skillful handling of pigment. Such transitory quickly changing forms require a special treatment which every painter with Mr. Myers' objective should emulate.

News of Music

The German Requiem of Brahms, unheard in Boston for several seasons, will constitute the spring choral concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the benefit of its Pension Fund. The Requiem will be performed on Tuesday evening, April 25, in Symphony Hall. The choruses of the Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society, trained by G. Wallace Woodworth, will join with the orchestra. The soloists will be Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and Keith Falkner, the English baritone.

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Concert of Early Music

The third concert by the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments will be given Thursday evening, April 20, at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, with Paul Fedorowsky (descant viol), Alfred Zighera (viola da gamba), Albert Bernard (treble viol), Gaston Dufresne (violone), and Putnam Aldrich (harpsichord), as artists. The program:

Matthew Locke, 1630-1677
Fantazia-Courante-Ayre-Sarabande
K. F. Abel, 1725-1787
Sonata for viola da gamba and harpsichord
Heinrich Isaac, XV century
Carmen for three viols
Ludwig Senfl, 1492-1555
Lamentatio-Carmen
Carmen in re for four viols
Dietrich Buxtehude, 1637-1707
Sonata for viola da gamba, violone and harpsichord
Group of dances of the sixteenth century for harpsichord solo
J. S. Bach, 1685-1750
Sonata in G minor for harpsichord and viola da gama
John Jenkins, 1592-1678
Pantazia and Ayre for four viols and harpsichord

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Paul Whiteman

Paul Whiteman will bring his orchestra to Symphony Hall on Sunday evening, April 16. Mr. Whiteman introduced jazz music to Symphony Hall some ten years ago.

Lucas & Pritchard Studio

(1) Roland Young
Guest of Bob Hope's Variety Program tonight

(2) Annabella
In "Star Theater" Wednesday

(3) Edward Everett Horton
Guest of Dick Powell tonight

(4) Barry Fitzgerald
Former Abbey Theater player to be heard in Kate Smith's program Thursday

Interviewers and Quizzers Take Over 'Mike' Programs

Behind the Microphone

Today, which is radio's day for interviewing or asking for varied bits of information, brings such assorted features as Milton Branner, cartoonist of "Winnie Winkle"; Andrew McNally III, of the map-making family; "Colonel Stoopnagle," who has just invented a cellophane eight-ball for those who look ahead; Irene Castle McLaughlin of the Castle dancing team whose life is currently being portrayed in the movies; and Roland Young, the movies' "Topper."

Variety

Edward Everett Horton guest of Dick Powell and company, CBS-WEEI, 8.

"Inside Story" presents Mrs. John Larson, a survivor of the "Titanic" disaster; Andrew McNally of the map-making family who will tell, surprisingly enough, why American maps change most frequently, despite recent European events; Milton Branner, cartoonist of "Winnie Winkle," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

George Jessel in "For Men Only," interviews Ethel Barrymore Colt; Lucius Beebe; Colonel Stoopnagle, and "Billy the Oysterman," NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Gabriel Heatter in "We the People," interviews Irene Castle McLaughlin; Jack Mercer and Margie Hines, "Popeye" and "Olive Oyl" of the movies; and "Typical American Boy," CBS-WEEI, 9.

"Fibber McGee" and company will participate in an antique furniture deal, celebrating also a new one-year contract, addition of the 27 stations of the Canadian network and "Molly's" probable return to the show next fall, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Roland Young, "Topper" of the movies, joins talents with Bob Hope and company, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Forums and Features

Dorothy Parker makes second guest appearance in "Information Please," which also includes Oscar Levant in addition to the regulars, John Kieran and Franklin P. Adams, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

New England Town Meeting of the Air discusses subject "what Does Japanese Subjugation of China Mean to the United States?" with Dr. George W. Shepard, personal advisor of General Chiang Kai-shek, and William Henry Chamberlain, Tokyo correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, as principal speakers, Colonial-WAAB, 8:30.

Drama

"Mr. District Attorney" (premiere yesterday), written by Phillips Lord (who also writes CBS's "Gang Busters"), designed to show how the flow of money to racketeers' pockets may be prevented, NBC-Red-WNAC, 7.

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Wednesday

Today brings to the dial, among other things, a hobbyist who records "man-made static" noises; more of the Jack Benny-"Maxwell Stroud" situation; and one of the infrequent appearances of Annabella, French movie star.

Variety

Dave Elman's Hobby Lobby presents Ted Rogers, New York newspaperman and organizer of the National Association for Prevention of Radio Interference, with some of his static recordings; George Stone, keeper of an old-fashioned store; H. E. Mann, who lifts full-grown bulls to his shoulders; Jess Altmiller, who plays music on doorbells, water glasses, and bottles; and Roy Post, crime detector, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Annabella, Parisian movie star, plays in "Happiness" a tropical romance in "Star Theater"; also regulars Ken Murray; Kenny Baker; Frances Langford, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Fred Allen presents George Jessel who will throw more light on the Jack Benny-Maxwell Stroud affair; interviews Joseph McCabe, Hudson River ferryboat captain; becomes "F. A." the dynamic movie producer, in "Town Hall Tonight," NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Popular Music

Hildegarde sings "This Is It" and "These Foolish Things," Ray Paige and his orchestra play MacDowell's "To a Wild Rose," "Midnight in Paris," "Gypsy Dance" from "Carmen," and "Lord's Prayer," in CBS-WEEI period, 10.

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Thursday

Today brings a speech by Representative Dies, Chairman of the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities; a Town Meeting discussion on whether Europe can escape war; Joe E. Brown's program; Judy Garland in scenes from "The Wizard of Oz," and Barry Fitzgerald, formerly of the Abbe, Theater of Dublin.

Variety

Joe E. Brown and company, moved forward into the week from Saturday, continuing with their adventures at the "Bullhammer Talent Bureau," CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Barry Fitzgerald appears in an original Irish play in Kate Smith's variety hour, along with regulars Abbott and Costello, the "Aldrich Family," chorus and orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Judy Garland sings songs from MGM's forthcoming production of "The Wizard of Oz," in "Tune-Up Time," along with regulars Walter O'Keefe, Kay Thompson's Rhythm Singers and Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 10.

Serious Music

Beethoven's Concerto in D Major, for Violin and Orchestra, with Manuel Newman, soloist. Atterberg's Concerto in A Minor, for Horn and Orchestra, Elliott Morgenstern, solorist; aria, "Nemico della Patria?" from Giordano's "Andrea Chenier," with Gerald Ingraham, baritone, programmed on Eastman School of Music Orchestra concert, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Talk and Forum

Representative Martin Dies, Chairman of the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, to be heard from the Boston Chamber of Commerce luncheon meeting, WAAB, 1.

America's Town Meeting of the Air discusses "Can Europe Escape War Now?" with Raymond Clapper, political correspondent; Frederick Schumann, college professor; Anna O'Hare McCormick, journalist (speaking from Europe); and S. K. Ratcliffe, British journalist, attempting to give the answers, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

A. D. H.

New Lecture Series By Miss Boulanger

Nadia Boulanger, French conductor, will give eight more general lectures in Cambridge on the works of Beethoven and on contemporary music. These lectures, for which no previous musical training is necessary, are held under the sponsorship of the Longy School of Music, Thursday afternoons at 4:15 in Alumnae Hall, Longfellow Building, Radcliffe.

Mlle. Boulanger will discuss and illustrate on April 11 the vocal ensemble music of Shortall, Trask, Kubik, Stravinsky, Preger, M. de Manziarly and Gerhard. The following week, her lecture will be on Stravinsky's "Persephone." On April 25, assisted by Mme. de Polignac, soloist, she will present Fauré's "La Bonne Chanson," and on May 2, Stravinsky's "Serenade" and "The Five Fingers." The four remaining May lectures will be on the works of Beethoven. The course will close May 26.

Tickets for the eight lectures may be obtained at the Longy School. Guest tickets for a single lecture will be issued for a nominal sum to regular attendants.

'Mr. Chips' Filmed in Britain

By Harold Hobson

London

One winter's afternoon I wandered over the graveled courtyard of a great school. In front of me was the gigantic hall, and at the side the imposing bulk of the school chapel, reminiscent both of Eton College chapel, and the chapel of King's, Cambridge. It differed from both those places, however, in several ways, of which the most noticeable was that the glass in some of its windows was broken. Half the side of the hall, too, was peeling off, revealing itself as made principally of lath and plaster. One of the largest sets ever built in a British studio—for "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," which Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer filmed at Denham—was in process of being demolished. It represented three weeks' work of 300 workmen, and used up 115,000 feet of timber, 5,000 mouldings, and ten hundredweight of nails. Apart from this activity on "Mr. Chips," a great calm reigned over Denham.

Columbia made there a picture featuring Conrad Veidt. It is called "The Spy in Black," and deals with the scuttling of the German Fleet at Scapa Flow at the end of the war.

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Mr. Veidt was developed by the early German producers. British studios, when he joined them five or six years ago, took out of his work the element of the bizarre that had invested such films as "Caligari" and "Waxworks," but retained the "villainy." In his first film, "Rome Express," he was an international rascal on a very large scale, but after that a more amiable side of his art was dwelt upon, until in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" he became the Stranger whose influence on those he encounters is entirely beneficent.

The success of "The Third Floor Back," says Mr. Veidt, is due to its having behind it a fine idea. He would like to make another picture of the same kind. For many months, he says, he has been studying the life of Durant, the founder of the Red Cross. The dramatic contrast in the career of Nobel, who established the Peace Prize and invented dynamite, also enthralls him. He has been trying to persuade a British company to build a film around either of these subjects.

London Film Productions has made a film of A. E. W. Mason's story of the Sudanese war, "The Four Feathers." Its principal players are Ralph Richardson, John Clements, and C. Aubrey Smith.

Mr. Richardson, returned from several months' location work in the neighborhood of the Sahara, says that in Egypt the ordinary difficulties of film work are enormously exaggerated. The chief of these difficulties, he maintains, is that there is so little work to do. For days on end the actor hangs around in a luxurious hotel, waiting to be called in front of the cameras. An actor likes to act. But only with the greatest reluctance can the film director be persuaded to let him do so. Out of four months in the desert, he said, only about six days were spent in actual work.

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Mr. Veidt, too, talks of the difficulties of film playing. What irks him about the screen is not the representation of emotion, but the constant repetition of it. The actor has to get into his part, and behave in front of the camera exactly as the character he is playing would do, not once, but many times. He has to act each scene over and over again, for long shots, and medium shots, and close-ups. This is strenuous work. If only someone would invent a camera that takes all variety of shots simultaneously, what a boon that would be!

Denham and Pinewood, Britain's two largest studios, which are within half a dozen miles of each other, have been amalgamated. The first fruits of this new arrangement seemed to be complete quiesence in both studios. At Islington, however, in the abandoned underground railway depot where Gainsborough makes such remarkable films as "The Lady Vanishes" and "To the Victor," there has been an atmosphere of bustle and vigor.

Paderewski Tour Breaks Records

All box-office records are being broken by Ignace Jan Paderewski, now on his twentieth tour of the United States. In Chicago, last week, he broke a record that had stood for almost 50 years at the Auditorium Theater. On Dec. 9, 1889, Adelina Patti drew paid admissions that totaled $10,235.47. The total receipts for Paderewski's concert, including the federal tax, were $13,020.70. At his concert in Detroit on March 15, the gross receipts were $11,269.50. Last Sunday afternoon, Paredewski played in Los Angeles, where every seat, including all available space on the stage, was sold three weeks before the event. The gross receipts were $12,642.00.

Paderewski's tour, which closes at Madison Square Garden in New York, May 25, will include two New England appearances: in Boston, Wednesday evening, May 10, and Providence, Sunday afternoon, May 14.

Harvard Students To Do Dauphin Play

The Harvard Dramatic Club for its spring show will give the first American performances of Emlyn Williams's play, "He Was Born Gay," in Peabody Playhouse, Boston, on the evenings of May 3, 4, 5, and 6. "He Was Born Gay" has previously been seen in London, where John Gielgud and Emlyn Williams presented it at the time of the Coronation of King George VI. Mr. Gielgud was then the co-producer as well as the star. Mr. Williams himself played a part in the play, which is an historical romance set in England at the time of the Hundred Days.

The action centers around the lost Dauphin, child of Marie Antionette and Louis XVI, who would have been Louis XVII if he had ascended the throne of France. Many people have refused to believe that the Dauphin was murdered during the Revolution. They insist that he escaped, and lived in obscurity abroad. Mr. Williams does not subscribe to any of the standard theories about the fate of the Dauphin, but advances one of his own which makes England the Dauphin's place of refuge.

All-Disney Program Planned at Fine Arts

Beginning tomorrow and continuing through Saturday the Fine Arts Theater will show an all-Walt Disney cartoon program. "Ballerina" will start Easter Sunday.

The four-day cartoon program will consist of: "Three Orphan Kittens," "Orphans Picnic," "Mickey's Grand Opera," "Three Little Wolves," "Don Donald," "Mickey's Circus," "Music Land," "More Kittens," "Mickey's Rival," and "Donald and Pluto."

Charles Boyer's latest French film, "Orage," ends its engagement today.

Plays as They Come and Go

Medal for "Abe"

Ever since "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" opened, it has been considered a likely candidate for prize honors. It has been consistently mentioned as a contender for both the New York Critics plaque and the Pulitzer award. Stealing a lap on both these prize-awarding groups, the Theater Club, Inc., has chosen the play as the best of the year, and will bestow a medal on its author, Robert E. Sherwood, at a luncheon later in the month.

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Another 'Pinocchio'

If the production of "Pinocchio," which is to open under Federal Theater auspices at the Copley on Tuesday, has anything like the success that has attended a similar production in New York there will be no reason for complaint. The New York outfit had considered moving to the World's Fair, but instead it has decided to continue indefinitely on Broadway. Next week it will reverse the usual order of performances by having a matinee every day and only one evening performance.

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After Year in Rehearsal

Some sort of a medal should go to the New York Federal Theater production of "Sing for Your Supper." After a year of preparation a date has finally been set for the opening performance. It is April 24 at the Adelphi Theater. A musical show, the first of its kind produced under the WPA, it will have a cast of about one hundred, and gives credit to a couple of dozen authors.

Art Shows Planned

A series of shows designed to represent art in New England is planned for this summer by eight New England museums. The shows will be placed on view between mid-June and September, when the usual influx of visitors is expected to be swollen by travelers on the way to the World's Fair in New York.

The exhibitions are designed to show the part New England has played and continues to play in the visual arts. Historically and politically, the region has been more of a unit than perhaps any other part of the nation, and has had for this reason a definite cultural character of its own. The value of these special exhibitions will be to show visitors from outside New England, and local citizens as well, the simple, restrained qualities coming from direct contact with nature which are manifested in the arts of New England.

There will be a separate catalogue for each exhibition and a certain number of copies are to be bound together and published in a corporate volume in order to promote the whole series jointly.

Exhibitions already planned are:

Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover, Mass. — Contemporary water colors, "The New England Artist Interprets the New England Scene."

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Paintings, Drawings, and Prints from private collections in New England.

Institute of Modern Art, Boston—Contemporary New England oils.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, Mass.—New England Genre, organized by students of Prof. Paul J. Sachs' Museum Course.

Yale Gallery of Fine Arts, New Haven, Conn.—New England Silversmiths.

Lyman Allyn Museum, New London, Conn.—New England Architecture of Three Centuries.

Rhode Island School of Design, Providence—Architecture of Rhode Island, 1650-1939.

Worcester Art Museum, Worcester, Mass.—Early New England Print Makers.

Of this series, the only exhibition which does not deal with the art of New England is that being held by the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. Its purpose will be to show the taste of private citizens in this region and the wealth of fine works of art which they have assembled over a period of more than a hundred years. There will be no attempt to illustrate the various phases or periods of art, but famous masterpieces of the Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Flemish, French, and English Schools will figure prominently.

News of the Screen

Donald Crisp Gets Role

Donald Crisp has been added by Samuel Goldwyn to the cast of his forthcoming production, "The Real Glory" starring Gary Cooper with Andrea Leeds, David Niven, and Walter Brennan. The production is under the direction of Henry Hathaway and will be released by United Artists.

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Visitor from France

A new French actress, Corinne Luchaire, will make her bow to American audiences in "Prison without Bars," an Alexander Korda production, which opens at the Globe in New York Saturday.

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Ninth D'Artagnan

Warren William, appearing in "The Man In The Iron Mask," an Edward Small Production for United Artists release, will be the ninth screen actor to portray the role of D'Artagnan. Others have included Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., Walter Abel, Don Ameche and several forgotten actors who appeared in early one, two and three-reel versions of Alexander Dumas stories.

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Spiders Outclassed

Nearly four gallons of rubber tire cement spun out finer than hair with a needle spray, and fan apparatus, went into the making of cobwebs by the special effects department for Samuel Goldwyn's production of "Wuthering Heights." Statistical staff members computed it would take spiders more than 40 years to duplicate the movie technicians' work of a few hours.

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To Direct "Four Wives"

Michael Curtiz has been assigned to direct "Four Wives," which will be a sequel to Warner's film, "Four Daughters" of last season. With the exception of John Garfield the principals of "Four Wives" will be the same as in its predecessor—Priscilla Lane, Jeffrey Lynn, Rosemary Lane, Dick Foran, Lola Lane, Frank McHugh, Gale Page, Claude Rains, and May Robson.

Honoring Metropolitan Audition Winners

Wide World

H. D. Whittlesey — Anna Mary Dickey — Mack Harrell — Edward Johnson

The first vice-president of the Sherwin-Williams Company is shown awarding plaque to Miss Dickey, one of the winners, while the other winner and the director of the Metropolitan Opera Association look on.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

The Story of ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL
Don AMECHE • Loretta YOUNG • Henry FONDA
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St. THEA.

"Breath-taking . . . a theater adventure not often duplicated"—Mantle, News
JUDITH ANDERSON in FAMILY PORTRAIT
MOROSCO TH., W. 45th St. Clr. 6-6230. Evs. 8:40 MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2:40

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE in VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER
TAMARA MARY MARTIN
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL, W. 45. Mats. Wed., Sat., Mon. (Apr. 10)

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
By DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:40 MATS WED. AND SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent." Whipple, W. Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
Hilarious New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

"I have seen this show four times and still cry with laughter."
Robert Benchley, New Yorker
BEATRICE LILLIE in SET TO MUSIC A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. West of B'way Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Easter Mon. at 2:40

The MERMAN and DURANTE
in New York's No. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
with Jamaica TOUMANOVA & RICHARD CARLSON
MAJESTIC W. 44 St. Clr. 6-0730. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. Sat., Easter Mon. 2:30 $1.10 to $2.75

A Must! "Shines like a good deed in a naughty world."—Atkinson, Times
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in person)
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center 49th St. & 6th Ave.—COlumbus 5-3474
Evgs. 8:40 -55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats Wed. Sat. & Easter Mon. 55c to $2.20
"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor.
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY.
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220. Evgs. 8:30. 55c to $2.20. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. Extra Matinee Easter Monday, April 10.

BOSTON

SHUBERT Beg. NEXT MON. Seats Now
Maurice EVANS
"HAMLET" (IN ITS ENTIRETY)
Nightly, except Wed. & Sat. Evs. at 7. Mats. at 1.
"HENRY IV" Mr. Evans FALSTAFF as
Wed. and Sat. Nights only at 8:30
Evs. $1.10-$3.30. Wed. Mat. .55-$2.20 Sat. Mat. .55-$2.75

STATE (LOEW) ORPHEUM
2 — M-G-M HITS — 2
'HONOLULU'
Robert YOUNG • Eleanor POWELL
Plus: "BURN 'EM UP O'CONNOR"
Dennis O'KEEFE • Cecilia PARKER

NOW • METROPOLITAN PLUS!
Yes, my darling daughter
Priscilla Lane - Jeffrey Lynn
"Torchy Blane in CHINATOWN" Glenda Farrell

JORDAN HALL Thurs., April 6 8:30 P. M.
Robert Lawrence Weer presents
MACK HARRELL
Baritone
Reserved Seats $1.65, $1.10, 75c (Tax Inc.)
Box Office Open 10:30 to 5:30 Daily

BROOKLINE, MASS.
CONT. 2:00 COOLIDGE CORNER TEL. A 3600
BEST FILM OF THE YEAR FROM ANY COUNTRY!
★GRAND ILLUSION
ALSO CHARLIE CHAN IN HONOLULU

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Air-Conditioned Always Comfortable
Monday, Tuesday, 2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Margaret Lockwood—Michael Redgrave
Paul Lukas and Dame May Whitty
"THE LADY VANISHES"
Francisca Gaal—Franchot Tone
"THE GIRL DOWNSTAIRS"

WASHINGTON, D. C.
ONLY WEEK IN WASHINGTON
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY
OF LONDON in GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Repertory Mailed Upon Request
NATIONAL THEATRE, Washington, D. C.
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

Ten-Year Fight on Billboards Is Near Victory in Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 4 —A ten-year battle by anti-billboard groups to keep Vermont "unspoiled" by outdoor advertising is nearing a successful conclusion. There remains but one more stage of passage, in the Senate and signature by the Governor, before a bill greatly increasing restrictions on and regulation of billboard advertising will become law. Both are assured.

First attempts at curtailment were made a decade ago when efforts to write strict prohibition into the State Constitution failed. Sentiment toward restriction was growing, however, and in 1931 a law was enacted setting up regulations for billboard advertising and imposing a nominal tax.

In those days the average farmer was opposed to such restrictions because rental of billboards in their meadows and pastures gave them a small income. But as many of them opened roadside stands in the ensuing years and took in overnight guests they gradually joined the ranks of the anti-billboard groups and accepted the aesthetic idea of an unspoiled countryside. This attitude was reflected in the farmer controlled lower house of the Legislature and culminated this year in more definite action.

Senator Howard C. Rice, one of the bill's leading proponents in the upper house, said competition of adjacent States for summer tourist business made it imperative that Vermont take more steps to protect its scenery.

* * *

Governor Looks Ahead on Railroads

While the General Assembly has given Vermont railroads a two-year respite by substantial reduction in tax rates for the biennial period, Governor Aiken is taking steps to assure that legislators of 1941 will be better informed of such necessity should an extension of relief be asked two years hence. His suggestion that the General Assembly authorize a committee study of the railroads' condition is receiving consideration and there is every indication some such action will be taken before adjournment.

The biennial loss under legislation enacted by the current Legislature will be $350,000 and Governor Aiken has warned that continuation of the policy of tax abatement would mean increased tax income from some other source.

Ever since the flood of 1927, which struck all Vermont railroads a heavy financial blow, the State has been asked to help one railroad or another. The Legislature made direct loans to the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Line and the West River Railroad. The former loan is being slowly repaid, but with end of the West River Road, three years ago, the State lost approximately $200,000 loaned the railroad.

The policy of railroad relief is questioned by Governor Aiken, who has clearly indicated he would never approve further loans to keep railroads in operation. Authorization of a study to be made by a Legislative committee, he feels, will assure a basis of facts upon which the next Legislature can work.

* * *

Farm Future In Vermont

Disparity between prices received for farm products and prices paid by farmers for the things they have to buy is listed as the greatest single problem facing Vermont farmers, in county reports to the State Land Use Advisory Committee.

The report of the Washington County Committee at a meeting held in Montpelier, is typical of reports from other counties. The Committee determined that crop land of the county will be maintained at a constant rate of production on most farms in land classifications one and two. Farms in Class three areas, however, where most abandonment has taken place, were not being maintained. Pastures are maintained at constant production on only a few Washington County farms. Timber resources of the County are being rapidly depleted and must be replaced if the wood-using industries are to remain in the County.

The Committee listed problems concerning land use and gave a proportionate value to each problem. Disparity of prices was believed to constitute 52 per cent of the problem confronting the Vermont farmer, taxes 7 per cent, need of crop diversification 13 per cent, erosion 3 per cent, maintenance of buildings 8 per cent, woodland improvement 2 per cent, and pasture improvement 9 per cent.

Maine Wrestles With Pension Plans

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 4 (AP)—A Maine Legislative Committee majority today favored memorializing Congress for passage of the Townsend Old Age Pension Legislation and another unanimously rejected a proposed plan of "$30 a week for life" payments to the aged.

The Federal Relations Committee split on the Townsend memorial, six being for it and four opposed.

The committee on pensions unanimously rejected the $30 plan, sponsored by Representative Benjamin C. Bubar, Jr., of Weston, which was similar to legislation defeated last fall in California.

The bill provided the $30 weekly should be paid from funds derived from the sale of stamps to be placed on state-issued warrants. The warrants, given weekly to those eligible for assistance, would be worth $1 each and would be redeemed by the State at the end of a year during which time 52 stamps, or one for each week, would have been affixed by those holding them as they circulated similar to currency.

Landmarks to Fall InProvidenceMove

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4—Two of the city's oldest manufacturing buildings in Providence, landmarks of the city's industry of 100 years ago, shortly will be torn down, adding two more parking areas to the hodgepodge of vacant lots downtown.

They are familiarly known as the Calender buildings, located on Sabin Street between Mathewson and Calender Streets.

When wreckers get to the point where the first floor of the original Providence Dye, Calendering & Bleaching Co. is knocked in, they will lift out a cornerstone over the doorway bearing the figures for the year 1814.

Most persons consider the two buildings one structure. So do the tax assessors, who last year valued the historic manufactory at $75,000.

The razings of the buildings will mean a tax loss to the city of approximately $1,800, but it is probable that if the land is used as a parking lot its valuation may be increased in line with a policy followed by the assessors.

Repeal Is Urged Of Vaccination Law in Bay State

Repeal of compulsory vaccination laws in Massachusetts and abolition of statute requirements for vaccination certificates as a condition to school attendance, were sought today at a hearing on bills containing such provisions, sponsored by the Committee for Medical Freedom. The hearing was held by the Joint Legislative Committee on Public Health.

Repeal has been sought since 1898 when a society was formed by prominent Boston physicians for this purpose, the Committee was told by Mrs. Jessica Henderson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee for Medical Freedom and former President of the American Medical Liberty League.

Mrs. Henderson asserted that after 18 years of compulsory vaccination Massachusetts had the severest epidemic in its history and the fatalities were highest among those who had been vaccinated. Repeal of the legislation was difficult, she said, because of the "powerful lobby of those who profit by it."

"Massachusetts was the first State to come under medical dictatorship when it followed England in 1855 and made vaccination compulsory," said Mrs. Henderson. Ten States, she continued, are now "under medical slavery"—compulsory vaccination—and "seven delegate their legislative power to un-named local authorities, leaving it optional whether to adopt compulsory vaccination or not."

Mrs. Henderson quoted Dr. Charles Creighton, a London physician, who in 1889—50 years after England adopted compulsory vaccination, she said—was commissioned to study the subject for an article in the Encyclopedia Britannica. Dr. Creighton reported, according to Mrs. Henderson, that vaccination was "a grotesque superstition, without a leg to stand on."

Prof. Alfred R. Wallace, an English investigator she continued, reported that vaccination was "a delusion, its penal enforcement a crime."

Samuel R. Gaines of Wellesley Hills stated that he would move out of Massachusetts rather than have his children vaccinated.

Dr. Paul Jakmauh, State Commissioner of Public Health, and M. J. Downey, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Boston—speaking for the School Committee, he said—opposed the repeal bill.

Dr. Roy F. Feemster, head of the State Department of Communicable Diseases, declared that other States were following the lead of Massachusetts in adopting compulsory vaccination legislation.

Vermont Seeks Payment Of Its War of 1812 Claim

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vermont's long standing claim for funds it spent on behalf of the Federal Government in the War of 1812 has been revived by the Senate Judiciary Committee's favorable report on a bill to authorize payment.

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, sponsor of the measure, said he would move to bring it to the floor for consideration this session. The total sought is $92,968, including $35,057 in non-interest bearing military expenditures, loans of $10,130 with accumulated interest amounting to $47,781.

Bicycle Control Sought

Bicycle 'Fad' Permanent Safety Problem, They Say

Left to right: Ralph W. Ellis, Jr., Executive Vice-President of Greater Springfield Safety Council; Alfred A. Maffeo, Director of Safety, Natick High School.

Revere Beano Game Stopped by Police; Building Padlocked

At the direction of Mayor Lawrence J. Gillis of Revere, Acting Police Chief William A. Tappan halted a beano game conducted under the name of the Revere Veterans of Foreign Wars in a building on Shirley Avenue, Revere, last night, and by padlocking the premises put a stop to what is said to have been one of the most lucrative enterprises of its kind in the State.

The Mayor said this action was another step in his campaign to clean up the city and that he had revoked the beano license issued by former Mayor James M. O'Brien just before retiring from office because three months' investigation had convinced him that the real promoters of the game included certain men who have been indicted and are awaiting trial as a result of Attorney General Paul A. Dever's investigation of Revere affairs last year.

Cambridge Tax Of $43 Appealed

The 1939 tax rate in Cambridge will be about $43, according to an estimate made today by the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association in an appeal calling for reductions in the operating costs of WPA and various city departments and for restrictions on the proposed building program.

Savings estimated at $400,000 which Mayor John W. Lyons has urged, as compared with expenditures last year, are not real because a supplementary budget will be necessary, the Association bulletin states.

Criticism of the Street and Sewer Departments for not operating efficiently was made, as well as of Park Board Commissioners who, the association charges, put their sons to work as caddy workers at $5 a day, the salary payable no matter what the weather.

$6,000 Lobby Fee Is Described In Waterbury Case

WATERBURY, Conn., April 4 (AP) —Charles E. Williamson, a former Republican power in Connecticut and one of the 23 persons now on trial in the municipal million-dollar conspiracy case, described today a meeting in the State Capitol in Hartford during which he said he received $6,000 for lobbying services from Daniel J. Leary, Former City Comptroller and one of the accused.

Mr. Williamson, the only one of the defendants who has elected trial by the Court rather than by a jury, took the stand for the State at the opening of a session marked by a reference to the late J. Henry Roraback, last of the east's political bosses. He was the first witness to testify since March 22 when court recessed.

Those on trial, including Mayor Frank Hayes, are charged with conspiring to defraud this city of more than $1,000,000.

Examined by special prosecutor Hugh M. Alcorn, Mr. Williamson testified that in February of 1935 he met with Mr. Leary and Harry E. MacKenzie, an accused who has pleaded guilty and who, like Mr. Williamson, was formerly a Fairfield County Republican leader, in a fourth-floor room of the Capitol.

There, Mr. Williamson testified, Mr. Leary produced a check for $12,000 and $6,000 in cash. After endorsing the check, the witness said, he returned it to Mr. Leary, who gave him the $6,000 cash.

Asked by Mr. Alcorn what he did with the cash, Mr. Williamson replied: "I got three of it and Mr. MacKenzie got three."

Later, he said, he and Mr. MacKenzie discussed the meeting and "I think he (MacKenzie) said that Mr. Roraback knew all about the transaction."

Mr. Roraback, a Republican National Committeeman, held absolute rule over the party in Connecticut for a quarter of a century until his passing on May 19, 1937.

Governor Urges 'Anti-Sweatshop' Wage-Hour Bill

Declaring "there is no place in Massachusetts for sweatshops," Gov. Leverett Saltonstall urged the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industry today to approve a State wage-and-hour bill.

The Governor's message was brought to the Committee by Daniel J. Lynch, his Secretary and Legislative Agent, who said the Governor favored the "principle" of a floor for wages and a ceiling for hours, but expected the Committee to work out details of the measure.

The Committee had before it several bills on the subject, including one sponsored by the State Federation of Labor and another sponsored by the State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The bill of the State Federation would establish the same maximum hours for intrastate industry as the Federal law provides for interstate firms, but would fix a wage minimum 5 cents higher for 1939-40.

The State Federation's bill would establish a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour for one year commencing Oct. 24, 1939, rising to 40 cents after one year. Its adoption was urged by Kenneth I Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation.

During the hearing, Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely (D), who was representing restaurant owners in opposition to the wage-hour proposal arose and asked if he might question speakers from the floor. Senator Albert Cole (R) of Lynn, who was presiding, replied, "No."

Canada's Request Held Up in Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, April 4 (AP)—City Councils of Portland and South Portland adopted identical resolutions last night requesting the Civil Aeronautics Authority to withhold action on a Canadian Air Transport company's application to fly over Maine.

The resolutions suggested permission be deferred "until it can be shown that some benefit, direct or reciprocal, will accrue to the State of Maine and the consent of Maine has been obtained.

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and the State's Congressional Delegation have protested that granting the license without Maine's approval would be a violation of State's rights. The applicant, Trans Canada Airlines, sought to cross part of Maine on a Montreal-Halifax route.

Governor Baldwin Protests Reciprocal Bond Taxes

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—Gov Raymond E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, has protested to the Senate against proposals to permit reciprocal taxation of state, municipal, and federal bonds.

In a telegram inserted in the Congressional Record by Senator John A. Danaher (R), of Connecticut, Mr Baldwin said the tax would increase the cost of financing for both cities and towns.

Dudley Mills Purchased

WESTERLY, R. I., April 4 (AP)—Purchase of the Intervale Mills, Inc., at Dudley, Mass., by the Swift River Woolen Company, Inc., of this place, has been announced. President John Quinn, Jr., of the latter concern, said the mill, closed for nearly a year, probably would be put into operation within three months.

Handbill Violation Charged

Arrested yesterday on charges of violating a Boston city ordinance prohibiting distribution of handbills, three members of the Boston Newspaper Guild and one member of the League of Women Shoppers made plans today to make a test case of their arrest. They asserted that the right to distribute flyers had been upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has denied this right, it was pointed out.

The four were Samuel Cutler, Charles Whipple and Luther Conant of the Newspaper Guild, and Mary Morris of the League of Women Shoppers. The handbills which they were distributing when arrested, sought support of a strike against Hearst newspapers in Chicago. They won continuance of their case until April 12.

Brown Confirmed

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—The Senate unanimously confirmed yesterday President Roosevelt's nomination of Fred H. Brown, former New Hampshire Senator, to be Comptroller General. Mr. Brown will serve a 15-year term.

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The true orange flavor . . . made from selected Seville Oranges and pure cane sugar.
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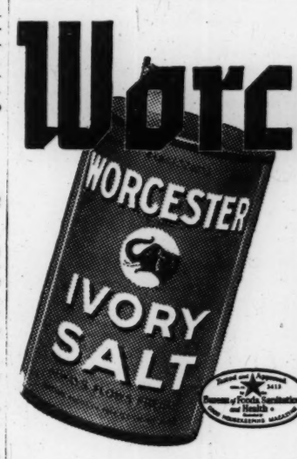

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BOSTON

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Vaughn DeLeath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Singing Chef"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie King": sk.	Weather; sports	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Dinner Dance	Musical program	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	B. Calloway's Orchestra
7:00 "Amos 'n Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Café Continental"	News comment	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 **Helen Menken in**	"WBZ Presents"	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 **"Second Husband"**	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"The Green Hornet"	Cowboy Caravan, with
8:00 "Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	**"The Inside Story": drama; interviews**	Johnny Green's Orch.; dramatic sketch	"Little Theater of Music" concert	Buck Nation
8:15 Dick Powell; E. E.	**"Information, Please":**	"For Men Only": George	N. E. Town Meeting:	Popular music
8:30 Horton; music	**questions and answers**	Jessel; interviews	**"What Does Japanese**	"Sweet Melodies"
8:45				News comment
9:00 "We the People"	"Mary and Bob": dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	**Subjugation of China**	Variety Hour
9:15 "We the People"	matic program	Sanderson; quiz	**Mean to the U. S.?"**	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	**"Doc Rockwell's Brain**	"Fibber McGee" com-	**Benno Rabinoff violin-**	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra	**Trust"; music**	edy variety program	**ist; concert orchestra**	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance":	Bob Hope; Roland	Religious drama	Network sports
10:15 River's End"	network interviews	Young; music	Religious drama	Network sports
10:30 "New Voices"	Network talk	"Uncle Ezra"	Bill McCune's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"Rhythm School"	"Name the Place"	Bill McCune's Orch.	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Henry Kalis's Orchestra	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Don Ravel's Orch.	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Don Ravel's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	'George and Dixie'	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	the Air"	"Singing Parson"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Down the Mississippi"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Down the Mississippi"	"Woman in White": sk	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Musical program	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Gypsy Moods"	Concert pianist
11:30 'Big Sister': sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"The Woman's Page"	Patriots' Day, talk
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Review	"The Carters": sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James': sk.	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Organ recital
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	**"The Monitor News"**
1:15 Dramatization	Farm Radio News	"George and Dixie"	"The Happy Gang"	Musical Mailbox
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	"Highlights Halftones'	Musical Mailbox
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	"Voice of Experience"	Charles Wood, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Unusual records	"Classical Album"
2:30 **American School of**	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	Dramatization
2:45 **the Air**	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	Montana Meechy; orch.	Dramatization
3:00 News Service	Swingtime Trio	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Navy Band	General Federation of	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Bill Lewis, baritone	Sport reports
3:30 **Columbia Concert**	Women's Clubs	Pepper Young's Family	"Felix the Cat"	Religious program
3:45 **Hall**	Weather; news	"Guiding Light": sketch	"Bookshelf"	Religious program
4:00 "Meet the Author"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	Bowdoin Dramatic Club	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
4:45 U. S. Navy Band	Club Matinee: news	'Girl Alone": sketch	"The Music Box"	Lee Grant's Orchestra
5:00 The Boston Hour	News; Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob": sketch	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Vaughn de Leath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk	Weather; sport comment	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders": vocal	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Richard Himber's Orch.	News commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Network speaker	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask - It - Basket"	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	Insurance talk
8:00 "Gang Busters":	"Midweek Function":	**"One Man's Family":**	Concert Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	**dramatic sketch**	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Harper's Varieties
8:30 **Paul Whiteman's**	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 **Orchestra; guests**	Elliman, interviews	vocalists	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Johannes Steel, news
9:00 **Theater: Annabella**	"Horse & Buggy Days"	**"Town Hall Tonight,**	Henry Kalis' Orch.	Legion Auxiliary
9:15 **in "Happiness";**	variety program	**with Fred Allen and**	**Secy. Frances Perkins**	Pete Herman's Orch.
9:30 **Kenny Baker; Ned**	**'Wings for the Martins';**	**Company; interview;**	"Music by Faith"	R. Adm. C. H. Woodward
9:45 **Sparks; orchestra**	**dramatization**	**P. Van Steeden's Orch.**	"Music by Faith"	"American Forum"
10:00 Raymond Paige, 99	**Louis Johnson, Assistant**	Kay Kyser's College of	Dramatization	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:15 Men and a Girl	**Secretary of War**	Musical Knowledge	Dramatization	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 "It Can Be Done":	**Mark Sullivan; Jay**	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter":	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	**Franklin, comment**	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	tra; soloists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	lem: variety
11:30 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Will Osborne's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Will Osborne's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	lem: variety

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, April 5

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Wednesday, April 5

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour

8:00 p. m. — Understanding Music: "Opera in the Nineteenth Century." Donald J. Grout, Harvard.

(11.73mc-26.5m and 15.13 mc-19.8m)

9:15 to 11:30 p. m.—Program for Latin America.

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GUARANTEED FRESH!

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FINAST . . Only the Purest Ingredients Go Into the Making of This Superior Quality Mayonnaise
8 OZ. JAR 11c — PINT JAR 19c — 32 OZ. JAR 37c

HOT + BUNS — FRESH MADE — pkg. 15c
KEN-L-RATION — Doz. 89c — 3 1 lb. tins 23c
RITZ CRACKERS — 1 lb. pkg. 18c
N. B. C. SALTINA — 1 lb. pkg. 22c
SHREDDED WHEAT — 2 pkgs. 23c
CHOCOLATE — BEAUTIES, N. B. C. Fresh Baked Cookies — 1 lb. bulk 17c
POUND CAKE — RAISIN — ea. 25c
Made with quality ingredients. Chock full of raisins.

MILD CHEESE — AGED FOR MONTHS — LB. 19c
SALMON — RED, TIMBERLAKE, Fancy Alaska — 2 TALL TINS 35c
TONICS — MILLBROOK CLUB, Dry or Golden Ginger Ale, Club Soda, Lime Rickey, and Flavors (Contents Only) — 3 28 OZ. BOTS. 23c
FINAST MACARONI — or SPAGHETTI, WHITE SPRAY, Pure Amber Durum Wheat Semolina — 4 8 OZ. PKGS. 19c
CORN — FINAST GOLDEN BANTAM, Grown and Packed in Maine. It's Maine's Finest Grade. — 3 NO. 2 TINS 23c
EVEREADY — FRUIT COCKTAIL — NO. 2½ TIN 23c
EVEREADY — FRUIT COCKTAIL — 2 TALL TINS 25c

FINAST PEAS — Fancy tiny, sifted, tender quality Peas from the country' leading gardens. — 3 NO. 2 TINS 39c
RICHMOND PEAS — Medium size, tender, sweet garden variety — truly an outstanding value at this price. — 3 NO. 2 TINS 33c
UNDERWOOD CLAM CHOWDER — 27 OZ. TIN 21c
SWEETHOME CHOCOLATES — A choice assortment of soft and hard centers. — 1 LB. BOX 27c
PARTY TREAT PEPPERMINT PATTIES — Delicious thick chocolate coatings. — 1 LB. BOX 23c
CAMPFIRE MARSHMALLOWS — Four individual cellophane wrapped packets. — 1 LB. BOX 17c
FINAST CODFISH — Fancy White Thick Pieces — 1 LB. BOX 25c
BEARDSLEY'S CODFISH — SHREDDED STYLE — 2 PKGS. 27c
STUFFED OLIVES — FINAST FANCY Manzanilla — 4½ OZ. BOT. 19c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Toronto Is Nemesis of Bruins in Play-Off Hockey—Valleyfield Braves Coming

Leafs Unbeaten by Boston In Stanley Cup Play-Downs

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Our Bruins have hurdled a wide gap in their present campaign for the famous Stanley Cup, emblematic of the world professional hockey championship. They have overcome the troublesome New York Rangers and now face their greatest nemesis of play-off hockey, the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Scanning the play-off record of the Boston Bruins in the past is not encouraging in itself. The Bruins won the cup in the 1928-29 season, but both before and since, the Rossmen have fared none too reassuringly for the coming engagement.

The Bruins were organized in the 1924-25 season and entered their first play-off encounter two years later, 1926-27. Since that season they have played in 43 play-off games not counting the series just completed with Rangers, in which they won four and lost three. In the 43 games the Bruins won 17, tied 5 and lost 21.

First Round Beatings

Since the season the Bruins won the Stanley Cup, they have not been able to get beyond the first-round of the play-offs, being wiped out each time by the first club they encountered. This season, however, they have successfully negotiated that obstacle and confidently expect to carry through to possession of the trophy.

Most of their recent set-backs in play-off hockey have come from Toronto sources. In fact, the Bruins never have won a play-off series from the Maple Leafs in four historic meetings. They clashed first in 1933 and that was the "series of series." Each won two games—although the B's were forced into overtime to win both of theirs—and the fifth and deciding game set the record for that time of 104m.46s. of overtime before the Rossmen surrendered to the Leafs.

The next year the Bruins were not in the play-offs, but in 1936 they went into a first-round, total-goal affair with Toronto and won the opening game 3—0. In Toronto, with the Leafs trailing 4—1 on goals going into the second period, Conn Smythe inspired his athletes with the idea that they had nothing to lose and everything to gain. The Leafs came out fighting and took the series by a total-goal score of 8—6.

Bruins Were Stunned

Then came the series last year. The Bruins were favored but were subdued and stunned when the Toronto club took three straight. They won the first 1-0 in 21m. 31s. of overtime and the second 2-1 and then came to Boston to beat the Bruins here by a score of 3-2 in 10m. 4s. of overtime.

Each series with Toronto has had its unusual incidents. In 1933 the Bruins were robbed of what would have been the winning goal early in the overtime when a break-away play for a score by Alex Smith, defenseman, was ruled offside. In 1935 the Bruins were leading in the final game 1-0 with less than three minutes to play when Babe Siebert was sent to the penalty box and Regis "Pep" Kelly tied the score. The same little gent won the game in 1m. 36s. of overtime to eliminate the Bruins.

In the 1936 series, the Bruins were going through the managerial difficulty in which Frank Patrick handled the team and his former friend and pal, Art Ross, as club executive, openly disagreed with him. The Bruins won in Boston 3-0 in the opener and went to Toronto for the second of the total-goal series with the three-goal lead. In the second period the Leafs chopped, hacked, and aggravated the Bruins to penalties including a 10-minute misconduct to Eddie Shore and through it all ran rough-shod over the B's to take the series, 8-6.

Last year the Bruins were over-confident and before they awakened to what the dynamic Leafs were up to, they found themselves on the outside looking in. That series created the breach through which Tiny Thompson eventually was sold to Detroit. At a dinner to the team after the series, he was openly not in accord with the play-off tactics of Art Ross.

Trail's End? —*By Pap'*

LOU NEVER DID HIT WELL IN THE SPRING
Tommy HENRICH HAS BEEN WORKING AROUND FIRST FOR OVER A YEAR
Lou GEHRIG IS THE IRON HORSE RUNNING DOWN ?
Babe DAHLGREN IS A FLASHY FIELDER, BUT WEAK AT THE PLATE
HENRICH SEEMS TO HAVE THE EDGE OVER THE OTHERS SEEKING GEHRIG'S JOB BECAUSE OF HIS HITTING
PARDON ME
GEHRIG CAN'T HOPE TO GO ON FOREVER — HIS STRING COVERS 2,122 GAMES
A DARK HORSE MAY COME UP TO REPLACE THE IRON HORSE
PAP'

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Cronin Is Pleased With Foxx In Spring Training Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 4—Nothing has pleased Joe Cronin more thus far, with the first game of the season only two weeks away for the Red Sox, than the hitting of Jimmy Foxx, iron-armed first baseman who led the American League in batting last season and who was voted the most valuable player in the circuit as a result of a comeback from a .285 average to one of .349.

"Foxx must hit well if we are to get any place this season," admits Cronin. "We've got a better pitching staff and better reserve strength, but we still need a slugger like Foxx driving in runs for us."

Even his Red Sox teammates do not expect Foxx to hit the way he did last season, when he walloped 50 homers and drove in 175 runs, but judging by the way he has been hitting the ball in exhibition games, Foxx will better his performance of 1938. In three past springs with the Sox, Foxx never came close to hitting the ball as he has this year.

Traveled 475 Feet

One of Foxx's longest drives traveled 475 feet in an exhibition game at Sarasota. Another hit a background 20 feet high in centerfield, 440 feet from home plate. In addition to his homers, Foxx has made shorter hits and has driven in many runs. This is a direct contrast to his showing of previous springs, when he has been uncertain at the plate.

"My upper arms and shoulders are a lot looser than they ever have been at this time of the year," said Foxx when asked for an explanation.

This is only part of the explanation, teammates think. One said, "Jimmy has the confidence this spring. Maybe it's because he did so well last season, or maybe it's because we have been looking at better pitching, but he is standing up at the plate and not falling away as he used to down here."

Fanned Three Times

The worst day Foxx has had at bat thus far saw him fanning three times in succession at Moultrie, where he batted against Class D pitching. Foxx is scared when scatter-arm youngsters pitch against them. That is why he is glad the Sox are playing this series of 10 games with the Cincinnati Reds on the way home.

Surprised but happy when sold to the Red Sox by the Senators, Monte Weaver has remained in the background thus far. He is an uncomplaining worker who does not moan when others are given the preference . . . Ted Williams uses a bat that weighs 34 ounces and measures 35 inches . . . The Sox and Reds will play in Columbia, S. C., tomorrow . . . Having encountered chilly weather, the Red Sox players are glad they cut their excess weight down in sunny Florida. It is not easy to perspire in this cooler climate.

Around The Hub

Olympics to Play Only One Game

It will be all or nothing for the Boston Olympics against the Valleyfield Braves this week end as the locals wind up their current season. So far the locals have not lost an exhibition series to the Canadian teams, usually managing to take one of the two games.

This series, however, will consist of only one game on Saturday night, and the O's record hinges on the one result. Originally, two games were scheduled, but because of the unexpected shift in the Bruins-Toronto play-off dates, which sees the professionals at the Garden Sunday night, the Olympics' Sunday afternoon engagement was cancelled.

The Valleyfield team, Manager and Coach Emile Perron has assured Walter Brown of the Garden, will be the same team that has been here before, and will, moreover, be at full strength. In the last meeting between the two teams, the locals dropped the first game, but won the second to knock the Braves out of the league leadership. Valleyfield, however, ran rough-shod over Cornwall in the league play-offs for the right to enter the Allan Cup play-downs, only to lose to Montreal Royals.

* * *

Getting away to a later start than ever before in B. U.'s track history, Coach Win Marling decided to begin outdoor practice at Nickerson Field yesterday afternoon with only a few men on hand. As this is vacation week, no general call for candidates was issued, but the squad is expected to be increased materially before the week is over, inasmuch as the first meet comes next week.

* * *

Mid-semester examinations will hinder Northeastern's varsity baseball workouts this week, but Coach Herb Gallagher is planning special later afternoon sessions in an effort to get his squad in shape for the opener with Lowell Textile one week from Thursday. Huntington Field still shows the effects of the recent storms, but Gallagher hopes to have his squad out before the week is over. Meanwhile he is concentrating on brief battery drills in the cage.

* * *

The Cincinnati Reds landed with a thump on the highly publicized Woody Rich for five runs in the eighth inning at Macon, Ga., yesterday and defeated the Red Sox, 7-4 . . . Ted Williams hit his second homer in as many days . . . The Reds lead, 3-2, in their spring series with the Sox . . . The teams meet again today at Augusta . . . At Bradenton, the Bees went through a practice game and the Regulars and the Yannigans were tied 6-6 at the end of nine innings . . . Both Lou Fette and Danny McFayden went the distance, the former giving the Yans 15 hits and the latter allowing the Regulars 11 safeties . . . The boys continue their intra-club strife today.

* * *

Entry blanks have been mailed to 1,070 teams in the Boston Park Department A. A., and on Monday, May 8, the sandlot players will start their twelfth season. Membership in the organization is open to all organizations within the city limits, and those interested in joining the league should write to Bill Mullen, Director of Baseball, at the Recreation office, 440 Park Drive, Boston.

* * *

Harvard's varsity baseball team, now on a southern trip, opened its 1939 season with a 15-2 victory over the Naval Training Station at Norfolk . . . Three Crimson pitchers, Harold "Slim" Curtis, Charlie Brackett, and Jack Schwede, held the Gobs to four hits . . . Dartmouth's Indians also won yesterday, defeating William and Mary at Williamsburg, Va., by a score of 11-5.

* * *

Dr. O. J. Noerr, noted agronomist, will give an illustrated lecture on turf conditions and insect control at the annual meeting and dinner of the service section of the Massachusetts Golf Association of New England, which will be held at Brae Burn Country Club tonight. G. C.

College Baseball

Harvard 15, Norfolk Base 2.
Lafayette 2, Wesleyan 1.
Dartmouth 11, William and Mary 5.
Harvard Freshmen 23, Tome School 2.
Mass. State 1, E. Stroudsburg 1 (snow).
Vermont 5, Princeton 2.
Richmond 14, Cornell 2

Four Former Duke Players To Be in Athletics' Lineup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—Unparalleled in the history of baseball will be the appearance in Duke park here on Monday, April 10, of the Philadelphia Athletics at which time four former members of the Duke University nine will perform for the major leaguers against the current edition of Blue Devils.

The four ex-Duke players with the A's are Chubby Dean, Dave Smith, Wayne Ambler and Harold Wagner. All were teammates at Duke.

Connie Mack, president and manager of the A's, has announced that Dean, a southpaw, would be the starting pitcher with Ambler at second base and Wagner doing the catching. Smith will follow Dean on the mound.

It will mark the first time in history that a major-league club had appeared against a college team with as many former members of that college club in its lineup.

There are many more features and sidelights to the appearance of the A's against the Blue Devils:

It happens that this year both Duke University and baseball are celebrating their centennials.

Connie Mack, Jr., son and namesake of the A's boss, and now connected with the management of the club, will be on hand for the game. He is a former member of the Duke basketball and baseball teams.

Dean, the southpaw hurler, is a brother of Dayton Dean, Duke business manager of athletics who himself was a great second-sacker on Duke teams of 1928-29-30.

Coach Jack Coombs of the Blue Devils, a former college player himself who jumped straight from college to major-league ball and became under Connie Mack one of the greatest hurlers of all-time, will be sending his college nine against the manager of the team he once starred for. Coombs, now generally recognized as the greatest college coach in the nation, and who recently published a thorough book on the game, says Mr. Mack taught him all he knows about the sport.

To make it a gala week-end for Duke baseball followers, there will be an opportunity on Sunday, April 9, to see two other former Duke stars perform in Durham. Bill Werber, third sacker, and Pete Naktenis, pitcher, will be in the lineup of the Cincinnati Reds when they meet the Boston Red Sox in an exhibition here.

Ice Surface Taken Out Of Boston Arena Today

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The ice came out of the Boston Arena today, signaling the end of amateur hockey and public skating on St. Botolph Street for the season.

Starting at 8 o'clock this morning, a crew of 20 men began the eight hour task of breaking up the ice sheet, shoveling it onto trucks and carting it away.

Ice Stays On

Unlike the Garden, which has a drainage system whereby ice can be made for one evening and taken off for the next, the Arena must leave the ice on from the time it is first made in the fall until spring. New surfaces are made daily during the season, and although the ice is scraped and shaved often, it grows to a thickness of from six to eight inches, as compared with the quarter-inch thickness at the Garden.

Although Arena employees condition the ice during the skating year, the job of taking it out is given to a contractor, who furnishes pneumatic drills, shovels and trucks. Truckloads of ice cakes are emptied into the city's sewerage system.

In charge of the operation this morning was Neil McKinnon, superintendent of the St. Botolph Street sports palace, whose first job there, incidentally, was as a workman on the very job he was bossing today. For Neil, the removal of the ice meant the end of six months of exceedingly irregular hours.

During the winter, for instance, this would be a typical work week for Arena employees: Sunday, public skating all day, during which several new sheets of ice are made. At night, around midnight, begin covering the ice with canvas and then a wooden floor, and erect the ring for the amateur boxing show Monday night. After midnight, when the show is over, take down the ring and remove the floor for hockey practice before five o'clock Tuesday morning, public skating during the day, and college games at night.

Building Dark

Following the games, cover the ice again (after it has been resurfaced), for another ring show Wednesday. Thursday's schedule is practically the same as Tuesday's and Friday's follows Wednesday's. Saturday there is usually public skating during the day, and either college, schoolboy or Olympic games there in the evening.

With the end of the ice season at the Arena, the building will be dark until next fall. Dark, that is, compared to the busy days it experienced during the winter. There will be boxing shows Mondays for a while longer, and the usual Wednesday and Friday attractions, but except for special events the building will not be in use.

Terriers Lacking Outdoor Practice

Cold weather has wrecked the hopes of Coach Mel Collard for getting his Boston University baseball squad out for its initial outdoor workout at the William E. Nickerson Recreation Field, Weston.

With the opening game against Rhode Island scheduled for a week from tomorrow, April 12, the Terriers are sadly in need of outdoor work, and unless Coach Collard can get a few days of practice in, their chances of getting away to a good start look slim.

With the infield unsettled and two outfield jobs open, Coach Collard had hoped to get about three weeks of outdoor work in before the team will be selected largely on past performances until other candidates prove the right to a starting job later in the season.

Cotton Named Captain

LONDON, April 4 (AP)—Henry Cotton, British Open Golf Champion in 1934 and 1937, today was appointed captain of the British Ryder Cup Team that will play the United States at Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 18 and 19.

Commander R. T. C. Roe, veteran head of the British Professional Golfers' Association, will manage the team.

Only 14 Lost

On the squad of 81 men who reported for spring football practice at the University of Kansas this year there are only 14 men who will be lost by graduation after the 1939 season.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

BRADENTON, Fla.—Now that lanky Lefty Grove has turned in a credible mound performance for the Red Sox and gives indications of another successful comeback, the biggest question mark in the American League hovers above the popular head of Lou Gehrig. Is the iron man first baseman of the Yankees simply off to a slow start this spring, paying for a winter of inactivity? Or is he nearing the end of a career which has featured 2122 consecutive championship games?

After all, not even an athlete of Gehrig's caliber can go on indefinitely. Those great legs have been pounding American League diamonds since 1925 without interruption and his heavy bludgeon has driven in close to 2,000 runs. At the finish of last season he had compiled a lifetime batting average of .341. But they all must step down some time. Is it Gehrig's turn, or is he playing possum in the Grapefruit League? If anyone knows the answer, get in touch with Joe McCarthy at St. Petersburg. However, the Yankee manager can only remember that in 1938 his hard-working first baseman slumped to .295 at the plate, a drop of 56 per centage points compared to the year before.

Important Decision

With the eyes of baseball on the Yankee team, particularly on Gehrig, Joe McCarthy is in an unenviable spot. The manager's biggest problem concerns how and when to bench Lou. This angle is bigger, perhaps, than the problem of who to play in his place. Those close to "Mac" believe the decision will be entirely up to the player himself, unless, of course, the going gets so rough the manager is forced to step in.

In the end, whatever decision is reached will undoubtedly be prompted by the showing of the club as a whole. In other words, if the Yankees get off to a bad start and lose a majority of their games—which is not impossible—Gehrig would unquestionably break his consecutive string if he continued to play the brand of ball the Grapefruit League has witnessed. But if the world champs break fast from the tape, Columbia Lou may run through another season without interruption.

According to latest reports, McCarthy has decided to go along with Tommy Henrich, when and if Gehrig steps down from the bag. Baby Face is starting his third season in a Yankee uniform, after having signed at a handsome figure as a free agent. In 67 games two years ago he batted an impressive .320. Last season he dropped to .270 as regular right fielder, but did manage to drive home 91 runs.

May Solve Problem

As a matter of cold fact, the fading out of Gehrig may eventually solve another problem that faces the Yankee chief. With Henrich at first base, McCarthy could use both George Selkirk and Charley Keller in the outfield. Selkirk, who succeeded Babe Ruth in right field at Yankee Stadium and carried the Ruthian No. 3, could shift back to his old berth, leaving left open for the young Newark sensation. But Gehrig may shatter this possibility by coming back with a .350 batting average and 150 runs batted in. What could be more appropriate for the greatest first baseman of all time?

* * *

Along with his lifetime .341 batting average, the highest among present-day regulars, and his close-to-2,000 runs batted in total, Gehrig has been home run champion of the American League twice, has shared the leadership with Ruth once and been runner-up five times. From 1927 through '30, Ruth won the homer crown and Gehrig was second. In '31 they each collected 46. For many years the former Columbia University star stood back in the shadow of the game's greatest slugger. Lou won the batting title in 1934 with a .363 mark.

Last season, thanks to the brilliant infield combination of Frank Crosetti and Joe Gordon, Gehrig wrote an all-time fielding record beside his name. As the Yankees were winning their third straight pennant, Lou took part in 157 double plays, a new high for first basemen. Who said the Yanks could do nothing except hit?

Tom Earley Earning Favor As Bee's Pitching Talent

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., April 4—At the height of this spring training campaign on the sands of Florida, rookie pitching talent is more abundant than rain drops—ask the fruit growers. The Red Sox have Woody Rich, the Little Rock farm hand who resembles Grover Cleveland Alexander when the old master was in his prime. The Tigers have Freddy Hutchinson, a heavyweight right-hander from Seattle who has everything except a fast ball and claims he will grow into that. The Cardinals can point with pride to Ken Raffenberger, a stylish lefty from Rochester.

With the Boston Bees it is Tom Earley, a red-faced husky from Roxbury, Mass. Of the varied assortment of new mound talent railroaded to this camp by Casey Stengel, Tommy has the best chance to earn regular pay checks in the National League. With the single exception of Milt Shoffner, the towering southpaw, the Roxbury boy has labored harder than any other hurler on the Bee roster.

Remember last spring how Stengel brought along Dick Errickson? In a pennant race that was marked with injuries to several Boston regulars, the relief and starting mound work of young Errickson was one of the best stories of the year. He won nine games according to the official averages, but also saved others which did not show on the books. Fellows like Danny MacFayden, Shoffner, Lou Fette and Jim Turner would rather have Dick relieve them in late innings than a more experienced man.

Following Errickson

Earley, it seems, is following in the footsteps of Errickson. In this, his sophomore year, Dick figures to hurl more starting ball. And the job of keeping ready in the bull pen will probably rest on the shoulders of the enthusiastic Tommy.

"I had no idea a spring training camp could do so much for a fellow," Earley told me after one of his frequent appearances on the mound. "Casey Stengel, George and Mike Kelly, Danny MacFayden, Al Lopez—they all have spent time helping me overcome my faults. Their suggestions have given me more confidence. They've got me thinking I'm a big league pitcher and maybe they're right.

"I would have been a better pitcher last year if I'd taken more time," the rookie continued. "I was in too much of a hurry to get rid of the ball. But they cured me of that. I wait longer between throws and don't tire so quickly. When I pitch, there's more on the ball.

"MacFayden has taught me how to hold runners on the bases. He's a past master at that, isn't he? He catches them flat-footed. Lopez insists that I keep my curve ball low. Says it is more effective. And I see what he means. They hit the curve into the dirt instead of in the air. If I ever amount to anything, I'll have to thank four or five of these fellows."

Cool on Mound

Earley failed to mention it, but one of his chief assets is coolness on the rubber. With the bases full and nobody out, Tom is no more excited than if the score is 25 to 0 in his favor.

The Roxbury boy first wandered into National League Field while Bill McKechnie was managing the Boston club. Tom had attracted the attention of Jack Onslow while hurling in high school. In 1936 they farmed him to Portsmouth, in '37 to Scranton and last year to Hartford. With a club that spent most of the season in the second division of the Eastern League, the rookie won 12 games and dropped nine. He has a good fast ball, one of the best curves in camp and can get the ball over the plate more often than the average recruit.

Earley is just past the voting age, stands six feet under the showers and weighs about 180 pounds. He has the size and strength to be a hitting pitcher. But if Tom will take care of his end of the pitching, Casey Stengel will forgive any inactivity at the plate.

Since the close of the last World Series, Stengel and Bob Quinn have been on the hunt for another starting pitcher. They sounded out the Phillies for Butcher, Passeau or Mulcahey. But the Phils, under Prothro, are buying, not selling. So the Bees were forced to plunge into the south without further aid. However, Earley may be the answer to this problem, if it is a problem.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Henry Picard won $5,000 Augusta National Golf Tournament with 285, beating Harry Cooper and Ralph Guldahl by two strokes.

Three Years Ago

Detroit Red Wings defeated Toronto Maple Leafs, 3-1, in opening game of Stanley Cup Hockey Play-off Series

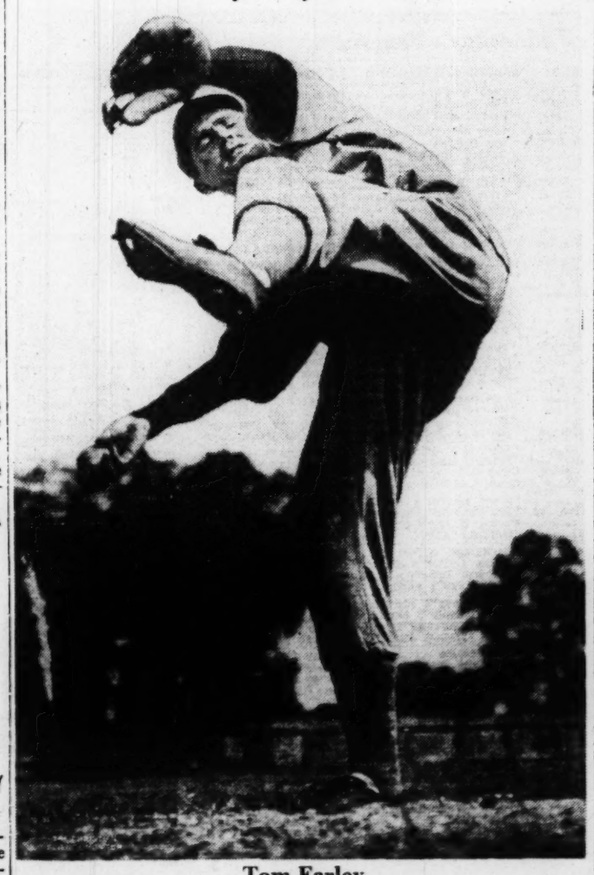
N. H. L. Play-Off Scorers

By the Canadian Press

Scoring and Penalties

	G	A	P	Pen in Min
Drillon, Toronto	7	4	11	0
C. Conacher, Detroit	2	5	7	2
Apps, Toronto	1	6	7	0
Cowley, Boston	3	3	6	0
Chamberlain, Toronto	1	5	6	4
Metz, Toronto	3	2	5	4
Howe, Detroit	3	1	4	4
Schmidt, Boston	3	1	4	2
Barry, Detroit	3	1	4	0
Hill, Boston	3	1	4	6
Shibicky, Rangers	3	1	4	2
H. Kilrea, Detroit	2	2	4	2
Deacon, Detroit	2	1	3	0
Langelle, Toronto	1	2	3	2
Pratt, Rangers	1	2	3	11
R. Conacher, Boston	1	2	3	6
Lewis, Detroit	1	2	3	0
C. Smith, Rangers	1	2	3	0
Grosso, Detroit	1	2	3	7
M. Colville, Rangers	1	2	3	4
Lorrain, Montreal	0	3	3	0
Dumart, Boston	0	3	3	4
Buswell, Montreal	2	0	2	2
Bauer, Boston	1	1	2	0
Blake, Montreal	1	1	2	2
Abel, Detroit	1	1	2	2
L. Patrick, Rangers	1	1	2	0
Coulter, Rangers	1	1	2	6
Watson, Rangers	1	1	2	7
Pettinger, Boston	1	1	2	2
Davidson, Toronto	1	1	2	6
Getliffe, Boston	1	1	2	0
Gagnon, Montreal	0	2	2	0
Giesebrecht, Detroit	0	2	2	0
Hollett, Boston	0	2	2	2
Hamilton, Toronto	0	2	2	0
Horner, Toronto	0	2	2	20
N. Colville, Rangers	0	2	2	2
R. Kelly, Toronto	1	0	1	0
Carse, Rangers	1	0	1	0
Trudel, Montreal	1	0	1	0
Marker, Toronto	1	0	1	0
Mondou, Montreal	1	0	1	0
Wares, Detroit	1	0	1	8
Hiller, Rangers	1	0	1	7
M. Patrick, Rangers	1	0	1	15
Jones, Detroit	0	1	1	6
Heller, Rangers	0	1	1	0
Drouin, Montreal	0	1	1	10
Shore, Boston	0	1	1	13
Clapper, Boston	0	1	1	6
Rommes, Toronto	0	1	1	0
Motter, Detroit	0	1	1	4
Young, Detroit	0	1	1	2
Fowler, Toronto	0	1	1	2
Hextall, Rangers	0	1	1	4

Roxbury Boy With Bees



Tom Earley

Local pitcher who has made distinct impression with Casey Stengel during the present spring training season and may be a regular member of the Bee staff.

Alumni Honored

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania Varsity Club has bestowed awards of merit upon three alumni who had distinguished athletic careers as undergraduates.

Those honored were:

Truxtun Hare, captain of the 1899 and 1900 football teams, who won all-America honors for four consecutive years as a guard. Hare now is chairman of the Advisory Committee on Athletics at the University.

Stockton Townsend, a varsity football player in 1906, 1907, and 1908, and for 12 years President of the Varsity Club.

Joseph W. Burk, Canadian and American singles sculling champion in 1937 and 1938 and winner and world record holder of the Diamond Sculls in 1938.

Chamaco Scores Double

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Joe Chamaco of New York scored a double victory over Johnny Layton of Sedalia, Mo., the Hartford, Conn., representative, in the national three-cushion billiards championship yesterday. After winning 50-42 in 45 innings of the afternoon match, Chamaco won even more decisively, 50-27 in 36 innings in the evening. Chamaco made a high run of nine to Layton's five in the night game.

With only eight games to play of the 72 scheduled for each player in the round-robin tournament involving 10 players from eight cities, Chamaco needs to win only two more to clinch the 1939 title. He now has won 48 and lost 16.

Strong to Coach

NEW YORK (AP)—Ken Strong, former star back for New York University and the New York Football Giants, has been signed to coach the kickers and backfield men at Long Island University. L. I. U. will take up football for the first time since 1931 when spring practice starts April 17 under Head Coach Clair Bee.

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7 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

Pacific Coast Crew Regatta on Oakland Estuary—Baseball in the West Indies

Cal and Washington Renew Rowing-Rivalry on April 15

From Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—California and Washington, Western rulers of the waves, renew their water-rivalry Saturday, April 15, when six eight-oared racing shells sweep down the Oakland Estuary.

Officially, it's the thirty-sixth rowing of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate championships, with varsity, junior varsity, and freshman boats competing. None of the prestige and glory of winning a Poughkeepsie victory goes to the winners of these races, but the award of second place (and its connotation when only two crews are racing) is far from pleasing to coaches Carroll (Ky) Ebright and Alvin (Al) Ulbrickson.

Down Berkeley way, Ebright went on record recently as saying, "None of our three crews this year is poorer than last year," which, when transposed from the negative, is an unusually optimistic statement for a coach to make. The 1938 California crews made an outstanding record at Poughkeepsie, winning the freshman race, and finishing second in the varsity and jayvee contests.

Good Foundation

Ebright's optimism has good foundation. Six of the varsity, Kirk Smith, Chet Gibson, Stan Freeborn, Emil Bergh, Linton Emerson, and Benson Roe, were members of last year's Poughkeepsie first boat. Dave deVarona, giant football player who rowed No. 5 in the 1937 varsity and returns after a year's crew leave; Stan Backlund, up from the 1938 jayvee, and jayvee coxswain Jim Dieterich are the other constituents of the boat that has been rowing as the varsity in practice, and gives all indications that it will remain intact on race day.

The California jayvee will also be strong. Oarsmen Les Still, Ray Talcott, Jack Klukkert, Jim Schaeffer, Bob Anderson, Bill Blevins, John Hansen, Gwynne Sharrer, and coxswain Norm Soderstrand appear to be the starting crew, and are mostly last year's frosh and jayvee men.

The freshmen are rated on a par to last year's champions, according to Coach Russell Nagler. In the frosh boat are Walt Casey, John Garvey, George Schwiers, Bill Fulton, Dick Lange, Harvey Nikkel, John Richardson, Andy Foreman, and coxswain Bud Bult. This combination may be changed before race day, as of course is possible with the other named boatings.

In a letter to Sports Editor Ed Guthman of the University of Washington Daily, Coach Ebright said, "I find it difficult to pick eight men out of our own turnout that can consistently go faster than the others. Ask Al (Ulbrickson) if he is ever troubled that way."

Fitting Answer

Taking the liberty of asking Al, a fitting answer was forthcoming from the youthful Norseman that heads Washington rowing. "Yes, I am troubled that way," said Ulbrickson, "but this year I am finding it difficult to pick the eight slowest—for every day I find eight slower men than the previous workout."

The Ulbrickson gloom of the past month has lifted slightly in the week previous to leaving for California, but not enough to foresee any hope for his varsity and jayvee crews. Three negative factors have been apparent in the Washington rowing outlook this season.

First is the lack of experienced men. Graduation took three three-year lettermen who had been members of the Olympic championship 1936 crew, and three others of the 1938 varsity quit the sport to devote more time to their studies.

Second factor was the weather, not as good as it could have been, and bad enough to receive a growl from the coaches. The third factor is the most important yet is an effect without an apparent cause. No combination of oarsmen has rowed a fast trial.

Adage

To convert an old adage—you can lead an oarsman to the water, but you can't make him row. Ulbrickson has spent many hours coaching the boys, but as yet they haven't produced satisfactory results.

Three weeks before the coming California regatta, the low ebb was hit when the freshman boat did the "unheard of" by defeating the varsity. Since then things have been a little better. In the first three-mile trial the varsity rowed the course in the slow time of 16m. 50s. One week later they were timed in 16:40 against a strong head wind, and Ulbrickson considered it a 30-second improvement.

Looking back in his log book, Ulbrickson had to turn the pages "seven years" to find as bad an early season record, and that was in 1932 when the California Olympic champions came to Lake Washington and left the Huskies 18 lengths behind in the varsity race.

Husky Varsity

The present Husky varsity lists oarsmen Vic Michealson, Capt. Robert Murray, Gerald Keely, Charles Jackson, Charles Hartman, Don Canfield, Robert Johnson, Ted Alderson, and coxswain Fred Colbert. Murray is the only remaining man from the 1938 varsity; Hartman is a varsity oarsman of 1936, and the others are from the jayvee and frosh boats of former years.

Bowman George Chicha of the 1938 varsity, and Gus Erickson, stroke of the national championship jayvee crews of 1937 and 1938, have been rowing below form. Chicha now sits in the junior varsity No. 3 seat while Erickson has been demoted to the third boat and is not due for action in the California regatta. Other jayvee men include: Ellis Coder, Dallas Duppenthaler, Hugh Caldwell, Don Thompson, Paul Soules, Norman Milbank, Herb Graybeal, and Ted Hokenstad or Edgar Kerrihard in the tiller post.

Assistant coaches Walter (Bud) Raney and Robert Moch have assembled another good frosh crew, as shown by their win over the varsity. Frosh oarsmen are Robert Anderson, Barton Douglas, Dick Yantis, Al Erickson, Ted Garhart, George King, Doyle Fowler, Paul Pederson, and Vic Fomo, coxswain.

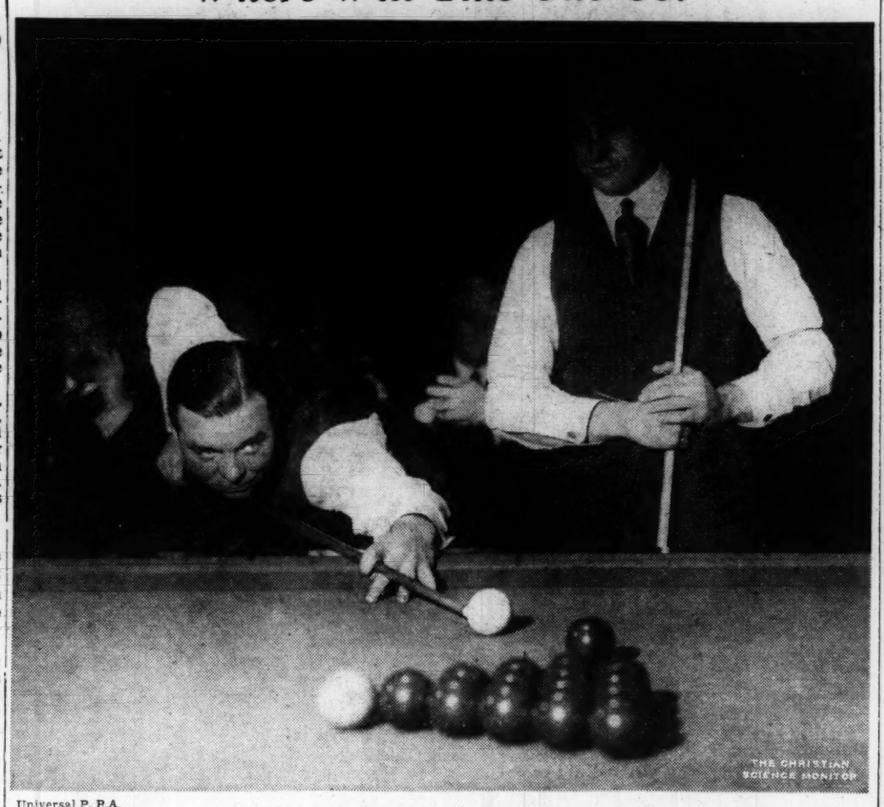
Record

Aside from the desire of every coach to win, California's Ebright and Nagler have good reason to wish for victories over the school they once served as varsity coxswains. The record book for Coast competition shows 1929 as the last time a California crew won a varsity race on their home course, and 1932 as the last win over Washington; 1934 as the last jayvee California win, and 1929 as the only time in 13 years the Bear frosh have crossed the finish line first.

Good things can't last forever, the Husky coaches figure, and it is apparent that Washington will not go into the regatta favored to sweep all three races as they have done the past four years. A freshman win is all that is expected of the Huskies, and unless the varsity and jayvee oarsmen show something different, they will be wallowing in the wake of the blue-tipped oars of the California eight.

A week of practice under the warm California sunshine may spark the Huskies, and stranger things have happened than a crew finding themselves in one week—especially a crew coached by Ulbrickson. **Bob Cahn**

Where Will This One Go?



Universal P. P.A.

Joe Davis, professional champion in billiards and Snooker, employs his wizardry against the great Australian Snooker star, Walter Lindrum.

And Talking . . . of Snooker

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A Dip Into Snooker's Pool

LONDON—As Cleopatra said to her handmaidens in Scene V, Act II of Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra"—and certainly at no other time, since the game was not invented in her day—"let us to billiards." Or, rather, to Snooker's pool, the game which is played very much more than billiards on the billiards tables of England these days.

Taking a quick plunge into Snooker's pool, we shall find that, although it is deep, it is not too deep. And we land immediately, therefore, on the explanation of its immense popularity.

English billiards, for most people, is too deep. Either to play or to watch. Its great difficulty, in both respects, being its superficial simplicity. Only three balls (one red, two white) are used on a table with six pockets and all you have to do, to make a break of 4,000 points, is not to make a mistake. That is why the average man feels an exultant glow if he makes 40.

Touch Test

The thing is a stark test of touch, of mathematical exactitude in the application of dynamics. The professionals are so good at not making mistakes that they can remain in play for long periods at a stretch. And, unless you really appreciate how clever this is, and how beautiful their ball-control, the proceedings begin to pall.

Perennial Champion

Now, Snooker, on the other hand, is superficially more complicated. Therefore, if you get my drift, it is simpler. It presents more alternatives. Instead of three balls, 22 are used—one white, 15 red and six of various colors—and, as the game proceeds, the lay-out on the green cloth varies like the pattern in a child's kaleidoscope. As each red ball remains off the table when it has been pocketed and as a color can only be "potted" after a red has been taken, you never see the same shot played time after time, as you do in billiards. So the question of monotony does not arise, except when players are really bad and can't get the balls into the pockets at all. To watch one of the star professionals—of whom there are about half a dozen—systematically clearing the board is a very fascinating sight indeed.

The greatest of all the English billiards professionals, who lay emphasis now on Snooker to meet the popular demand, is Joe Davis, winner of the World's Snooker Championship this season here for the thirteenth year in succession. The event was instituted in 1927 and he has always won it.

Some serious-minded billiards folk say that Snooker is bad for one's billiards, but Joe's experience seems to disprove this theory, for he has captured the professional billiards championship at every attempt but one since he first took it in 1928. The exception being in 1933, when the incomparable Australian, Walter Lindrum, was successful.

At the time of writing, Davis has made 96 breaks of 100 or more at Snooker—night on "a century of centuries," as the cricketers would say—and this season he put to his credit the highest break officially approved as a world's record—138. To do this (on Dec. 9 last) he pocketed the black eleven times, the pink once, the blue twice, the green once, all the reds, and then, of course, the colors in their prescribed sequence—yellow (2 points), green (3), brown (4), blue (5), pink (6), and black (7).

Point for Each Red

Probably this gives you a rough idea, if you need one, of how scoring goes in the game—one point for each red and the colors according to their values (they return to their original positions after being pocketed until the last red is gone and then they are put down one by one for the last time). But there is more to it than that. Points are also scored by "foul" strokes that your opponent may execute. Such as hitting a ball other than the one he should, missing his objective altogether, or causing the white (always the cue ball) to enter a pocket.

You can assist him to do one of these things, or worse, by "laying a Snooker." Which, being interpreted, means interposing a ball or some balls between the white ball and the ball or balls that your opponent is required to hit with it. He must then employ his ingenuity. And an indirect approach off the cushions. Which is all very diverting. Especially for your opponent.

Iowa University To Give Course On Six-Man Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Six-man football, the sport which spread to 2,500 schools in 1938, will be taught at the University of Iowa in a special course of two weeks next summer.

E. G. Schroeder, Director of Athletics, has announced that the course will be given for the benefit of coaches, superintendents, and principals of high schools, July 3 to 14.

Held in connection with the regular summer session, the non-credit course will be open without charge to all men registered in the summer session. A small fee will be assessed for others.

Kurt W. Lenser of Stratton, Neb., authority on the game who has written a textbook on the subject, will conduct the course as one of a series in various universities and colleges. The game originated in Chester, Neb., in 1934.

It was pointed out by Director Schroeder that this will be the first long course on six-man football ever held in Iowa. Numerous requests have been made by officials of the smaller high schools for such a course and its scheduling represents a desire by university authorities to keep pace with a modern trend.

During the course, Mr. Lenser will take up such topics as history and development, rules, equipment, financing, coaching aids and devices, offensive and defensive formations, and intra-mural possibilities.

Soccer Tour

WINNIPEG (CP)—Twelve games, eight in Canada and four in the United States, will be played by the soccer team to be selected by the Scottish Football Association for a North American tour this spring, Sam Davidson, Secretary of the Dominion Football Association, has announced.

The touring party will include 17 players, a trainer, three officials, and three press representatives. The players will not be chosen until after the Scotland-England international game, April 15.

It is expected every Scottish player in the international game will make the Canadian trip, promising Canadians and United States citizens a glimpse of one of the greatest aggregation of international soccer stars Britain has ever sent here.

First game will be played in Montreal May 17. Other games: New York, May 21; Detroit, May 24; St. Louis, Mo., May 28; Calgary, May 31; Vancouver, June 3; Nanaimo, June 5; Victoria, June 7; Vancouver, June 10; Winnipeg, June 14; Toronto, June 17, and New York, June 18.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 3

At Tucson, Ariz.—Chicago (N) 7, Chicago (A) 4.
At Macon, Ga.—Cincinnati (N) 7, Boston (A) 4.
At Clearwater, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) 2, Washington (A) 0.
At Montgomery, Ala.—St. Louis (N) 21, Montgomery (SE) 5.
At Austin, Texas—University of Texas 4, Philadelphia (N) 1.
At San Antonio, Texas—New York (A) 9, San Antonio (T) 2.
At Lakeland, Fla.—Detroit (A) 5, Toronto (I) 1.
At Haines City, Fla.—Kansas City (AA) 9, Detroit (A) 2nd 7.
At Shreveport, La.—Shreveport (T) 10, Philadelphia (A) 2nd 2.
At Tyler, Texas—Tyler (ET) 8, Philadelphia (A) 2.
At Fort Worth, Texas—Philadelphia (N) 2nd 11, Forth Worth (T) 8.

U. S. Team Wins Radio Shoot

The East Alton Rifle Club team, of East Alton, Ill., which Saturday won the United States National Rifle Association's indoor championship, yesterday afternoon defeated Great Britain's champion squad, Ledsbury and Britannic House team, of London, in the first dual team match ever waged over the ocean via radio. The Americans scored 598 out of a possible 600, the British 597.

The match was carried over the networks of the Columbia Broadcasting System and British Broadcasting Corporation.

The teams consisted of six men each, shooting prone. The challenge was sent by George Pethard, secretary of the Society of Miniature Rifle Club of Great Britain, and accepted by the National Rifle Association of the United States through its secretary, C. B. Lister.

'Y' Hoop Championships

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa. (AP)—Nine teams have entered the international Y. M. C. A. basketball championships to be played at Jamestown, N. Y., April 13, 14, and 15, J. M. Good, the national tournament chairman, has announced.

Entries to date are Reading, Pa., Peoria, Ill., Indianapolis, Ind., Newport, R. I., Akron, Ohio, Toronto (Canada) Central; Lockport, Rome and Jamestown, N. Y. The list will be closed April 10.

Professor's Ax Cuts Alabama's Baseball Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—Stove league gossip on the Crimson Tide baseball team for this spring is everything but encouraging, since the professor's ax has cut the squad to pieces.

Hugh Kirkland, senior and ace right-hander of last year, and Simmie Nix, junior southpaw, have been lost via the ineligibility route. Since Hugh Bedient, Buddy Teague and Slim McLendon were lost by graduation, the absence of Kirkland and Nix has cut the hurling staff to the extent that Coach Happy Campbell will have to depend entirely on inexperienced sophomore material.

First-year pitchers coming up are Ralph Pate, Francis Lee, Harold Thomason, and Chuck McMillan. The former two are righthanders, while the other two are portside twirlers.

Al Grefe is back to handle the catching job. He turned out to be one of the strongest offensive and defensive players on the team last year. He will be assisted by Henry Hiles.

Being shot to pieces by graduation, the Crimson Tide's infield has only Joe Kilgrow for an experienced man. Heinie Laurie, Blackie Zesiger, Alex Hayes, and John Starnes are absent. Hayes was caught by the ineligibility rule. Harold Newman, first baseman, Joe Sciurba, shortstop, and Blackie Thompson, second baseman, are sophomores coming up to make the infield. Joe Kilgrow will be back at his old spot, third base.

The scholastic ax has cut Perron Shoemaker out of the outfield for this spring, and Johnny Roberts was graduated last year. This leaves only Vic Bradford for the nucleus of the outer gardens. George Zivich reserve, James Brantner and Bull Wesley, sophomores, are expected to help bolster the outfield.

New Bowling High Set at Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 4 (AP)—Carmel Dragotta, and Fred (Fritz) Pukall, Allentown, Pa., hung up 527, the highest doubles game in the 39-year history of the American Bowling Congress in the final stanza of their two-man rolling yesterday.

Dragotta, 26-year-old barber, had game scores of 200, 187 and 290. Pukall, 40-year-old accountant, came through with counts of 150, 162 and 237.

The former high, 526, was scored by Charley Reinlie-Rudy Riepel, Racine, Wis., at Toledo in 1926.

Busy Man

James Raport, swimming coach at the University of Kansas, is a busy young man. In addition to handling the Jayhawk swimmers, Raport teaches in the physical education department at the University and is coach of the Kansas fencing team. In his spare moments he varies his activities by coaching the colorful Haskell Indian boxing team.

Half-Way Mark Passed By Puerto Rico Baseball Nines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The Hank Greenbergs, the Joe Di Maggios and the Carl Hubbells of this West Indies island basking under the comfort of a tropical sun, have already reached the half-way post in their campaign to determine a champion to play the United States semi-pro titlists here, Sept. 7-13, while teams in the States are just beginning to dig themselves out of the snowdrifts.

"That's an advantage we'll have over the United States champions," declares Toefilo Maldonado, government sport commissioner in charge of Puerto Rico's diamond activities. "Our teams will have a longer time to reach peak form by September than the players in the U. S. And Puerto Rico certainly wants to win the first American series ever held."

Well Organized

Under government supervision baseball in the island has reached a highly organized stage. Six cities are represented with outstanding semi-pro clubs operating under the regulations of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress. The U. S. organization is sponsoring a series of 700 district, 48 state, 16 regional and a national final to select a club worthy of defending U. S. honors against the titlists of this largest island in the Greater Antilles.

Leading for the island honor of playing in the September series at present are the teams of Guayama and Mayaguez. Guayama won the first half crown in the six-city circuit and Mayaguez is in front so far in the second half. Ponce, Humacao, San Juan and Caguas are also competing and the winners of each half will meet to decide the team to enter the September series.

Limited

Each club is limited to island natives with the exception of three players, thus assuring a true representation in the series against the U. S. champions.

The site of the first American series in history, the San Juan Stadium, is being readied for the action already. Commissioner Maldonado stated that seating capacity for 11,742 will be available.

"We expect this series to be the greatest boost for baseball in this section of the world," Maldonado said. "Diamond fans will come to San Juan from every island in the West Indies, from Cuba, South America, Mexico, and the U. S."

The champion U. S. club will embark from New York City on Aug. 31, for the 1,400-mile journey to San Juan. During the team's stay here the Puerto Rican Government will arrange many special ceremonies in addition to the seven games.

Teams desiring to represent the United States in the American series must qualify through district and state tournaments to be eligible for the national tournament at Wichita, as the winner of this final series will be the U. S. representative.

South Enters Penn Relays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 4—The South will be well represented in the forthcoming University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, judging by the number of entries from that district received by H. Jamison Swarts, director of the two-day meet that takes place April 28 and 29 on Franklin Field.

The first to enter from below the Mason-Dixon line was Florida. Duke followed and Maryland and North Carolina have followed suit. At least eight more colleges from the South are expected to have teams competing in the carnival.

Since 1913 when John Cronly of Virginia won the 120 yard hurdle special event in 15.6s., southern teams have played conspicuous parts in the games. North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, and Duke have won championships over the years in either the relay races or in the special events.

Geary Eppley, coach of the Maryland team, has entered three relay teams and R. A. Fetzer, coach of North Carolina, has named one. There is a possibility that both coaches will also enter individuals in the special events.

Maryland will compete against the best teams in the country in the four-mile and distance medley races and against the Class B entrants in the one-mile event. Joseph Peaslee, James Kehoe, Mason Chronister, and Thomas Fields will make up the four-mile team. Alan Miller will team with Kehoe, Fields, and Chronister in the distance medley, and Joseph Murphy, Vernon Miller, Gene Ochsenreiter, and Alan Miller will form the mile team.

North Carolina, which will run in the two-mile championship race, will depend on Carlton White, David Morrison, William Hendrix, and James Davis.

More than 200 high and preparatory schools, representing seven states, have entered teams.

College Golf

Virginia 7, Dartmouth 2.

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Antiques
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Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts

Farm Home Improvements Organized In Oklahoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oklahoma City, Okla.

If, as some women claim, a woman's kitchen or her clothes closet is an accurate index to her character, farm women in Oklahoma county are changing their personalities and habits. In fact, that's exactly what many observers of a farm home improvement program, begun strictly as a business proposition, believe has been brought about in 10 years.

In December several hundred business men farm women and their husbands and agricultural experts gathered at the Chamber of Commerce, here, to celebrate the tenth birthday of concerted effort to prove that:

"Contentment and happiness on the farm are more dependent upon attractiveness of farm premises, labor saving household equipment, and entertainment features for family and friends, than upon profits from fields and flocks."

Started by Railroad Agent

The program began in 1929 at the suggestion of T. M. Jeffords, agricultural agent for the M.-K. & T. railroad. It was our most noted year of industrial prosperity. Wages were high. Cities had electric lights, bathtubs, and showers. But on the farms women still toted in the wood and water. Homes were dark, often unpainted and unpapered. Windows were stuffed with paper or rags to keep out the cold.

Such a rural condition in most other states could have come only from years of economic degradation. Even then, there would be vines along the fences, and rose bushes climbing the walls of the shanties.

But not in Oklahoma, a new and wealthy state. During early days men and women were too busy making a living and establishing themselves, to pay much attention to the place where, after all, they only ate and slept. In later years, though having more money, they were used to the situation, and could see nothing wrong.

Merchants Offered Presents

Jeffords' idea was supported immediately with $1,000 worth of presents from merchants for the best improvements made to encourage farmers to make their homes over young men and women on the farm.

The plan was announced, rules were made. When busy farmers, many of them comparatively wealthy, looked around to see themselves as others saw them, things began to hum. The chamber counted more than $50,000 worth of new into something that would hold merchandise sold. It traced another $50,000 sold by the usual American incentive of "keeping up with the Joneses."

One farm-women's club, in Oklahoma county, where fewer than 10 per cent of the farms had any modern conveniences previously, made the following report in competition for prizes in 1929:

Great Progress the First Year

"Two new, brick veneer homes, built, two-story, and modern throughout.

"Complete hot and cold water systems added to four previously built.

"Hot water was added in three homes where cold water alone had been in use.

"Four fully-equipped bath rooms, including septic tanks, have been installed.

"Three new tank houses, with stationary laundry tubs, are playing the double role of furnishing water pressure and laundry rooms.

"Kitchens: One complete new kitchen; 11 remodeled and redecorated; built-in cabinets added in six kitchens; a kitchen cabinet, four refrigerators, five new breakfast sets, 44 pieces of cast aluminum ware and one waterless cooker purchased; two kitchen ranges, numerous sets of dishes, and 14 new kitchen linoleums."

The report went on to enumerate how bedrooms were rebuilt, how farmers traded work with neighbors to get new clothes closets constructed, and how yards were improved.

In the past year the 100 who entered the contest spent only about $2,000 for new merchandise, and did all the rest of their work with fiber packing cartons for walls, and in rebuilding furniture which had been relegated to the attic. But the business men are still happy.

That first year they found out that farmers who care how they live are better customers. A dollar's worth of paint may not be much business, but it's not such a far step from there to repaired buildings, new fences, soil conservation, profitable farming.

How the Plan Works

The county home demonstration agent goes with two judges—usually home economics experts with department stores or utility companies—to the home of the contestant to score her home before improvement begins. They may spend an hour with the housewife, talking with her about her problems, making suggestions. They return at the end of the year to check results. It means at least a month's hard labor for the county agent, but out of those visits have come hundreds of new club members, interested in what the county agent can tell them about canning, cooking, and clothing.

"It isn't unusual to find the whole home, the yard, and the woman's family taking on a new appearance in just one summer," says Miss Ruby Ann Burch, county home demonstration agent. "They often say that when they had meant only to enter their bedroom for competition, the rest of the house looked so bad alongside of it that they had to do something more."

Husbands Slow to Convince

The inertia of husbands, and how that's been overcome, can be no better told than in a letter written by Mrs. K. T. Goldberg, Choctaw, Okla., in 1930. She says:

"First, I want to thank the Chamber of Commerce for the interest they have shown in us. I do think the home improvement contest is the greatest movement I know of, because it has been the cause of awakening the pride of the woman of the house to make a better home in which to live.

"Most husbands enjoy a nice home, but if it is up to them to fix the home, it is always put off until some time soon, and if our husbands say we cannot afford to do this or that just now, we usually do without. So I am giving the Chamber of Commerce most of the credit for helping the farm woman to improve her home.

"I think every woman loves beautiful surroundings and I am very proud of my kitchen. When the contest began, we decided to improve our yard and kitchen, and we had just installed the sink and water when Karl Jr., broke his arm and it took all the cash we had, so I almost gave up the idea of being in the contest.

"Mr. Goldberg said we just could not go on with it, but I made up my mind that I would. So I saved a dollar and bought a can of enamel and began to paint; then I made my curtains, so that enabled me to enter my kitchen in the township fair, at which I took first prize. He was surely proud when he came home but I waited until supper was finished before I told him and he asked me what I was going to buy with the money, and I said 'Lumber to build my cabinets.'

It's Women Who Win the Prizes

"So he made them for me and when I entered my kitchen in the county fair, my husband said I was only wasting my time. I took second prize there and bought lumber to make the third cabinet. Although my husband fussed all the time he was making them, he was really proud of my kitchen and says he don't see how we ever lived in it as dirty and ugly as it was before we began to improve it."

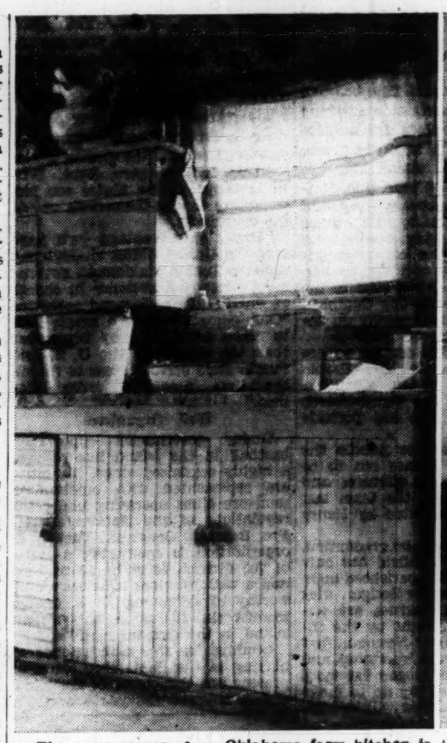
Another husband couldn't be interested until his wife had won a radio which he had wanted for years. He helped her with her bedroom and other work after that.

Yes, here was the motive of business behind the experiment and it's paid, possibly $275,000 in new, direct sales by merchants. It has probably paid twice that much indirectly, because a proud farmer is a better farmer—and when he makes more profit he buys new plows, and other equipment.

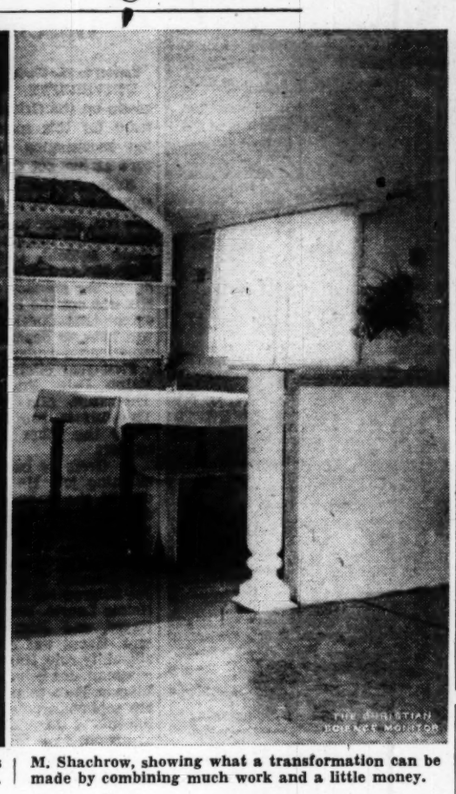
But the result has been social profits, too. It is known that the program has reached more than 1,200 out of the 4,000 farms in the county. Since some 1,800 of the 4,000 are acreages too small to be eligible under rules which required improvements on farms of 40 acres or more, it is easy to see that farm home improvement work has reached at least half of those eligible.

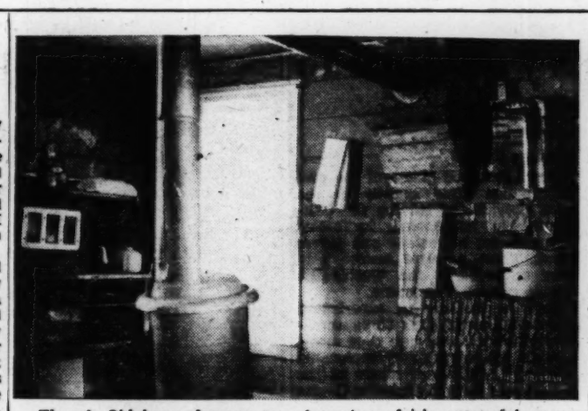
With the 10-year project ended, rules now have been revised setting up classes for smaller producing units, down to an acre, with the provision that not more than $1,000 a year of the family's income comes from outside the farm. It is still an agricultural program, but with smaller farms considered.

The program has been so successful that other counties are working out similar programs. With new kitchens, new bedrooms, new yards—there is a new spirit in people living on Oklahoma county's farms. They are conscious of it, and so are the business men. **J. Gilbert Hill**



The same corner of an Oklahoma farm kitchen is shown in both views. This is in the home of Mrs. J. M. Shachrow, showing what a transformation can be made by combining much work and a little money.





Though Oklahoma farmers may have been fairly successful, many have been content with few home comforts, as seen in this home of Mrs. W. J. Lenhart before it was improved.

Encouraged by the County Agent, Mrs. Lenhart's kitchen looked like this a few months later.

Club Hears Talk On Small Boxes

At the March meeting of the Wedgwood Club Mrs. Edward F. Timmins showed selections from her collection of Wedgwood and other eighteenth century boxes, as evidence that the craftsmen of those days lavished their best efforts on simple as well as elaborate things. The specimens used in illustration disclosed the skill and versatility of the eighteenth century potter, goldsmith, lapidary, and cabinetmaker, and the contents of the boxes themselves contributed further interest. Red wafers for sealing letters, silver caddy spoons, gold and quill toothpicks, tiny gold scissors, writing and sewing implements—all these showed the wide variety of objects for which these boxes were made, and recalled vividly the manners of other days.

In addition to many actual examples, Wedgwood boxes in English collections were represented by the colored plates in such books as Rathbone's "Memorials of Wedgwood" which had been kindly loaned by the Boston Public Library. Pieces in American Museums were shown by photographs which the speaker had obtained from the Art Institute in Chicago, the Metropolitan Museum in New York, and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Wedgwood's made little boxes of basalt, white jasper, cane ware, agate and cream ware, sometimes plain or fluted, enameled, sprigged with enamel flowers, or transfer printed as at Battersea. Or, the boxes might be in wood, tortoiseshell, ivory, gold, steel, marble or silver, and inlaid or mounted with Wedgwood cameos and medallions by the best workers of the period.

The April meeting of the Club will be held in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, so that members may see the newly arranged cases of eighteenth century ceramics. Persons desiring information about the Club or wishing to obtain copies of the review "Old Wedgwood" which are for sale at $1.15 each, postpaid, should address the Secretary at 7 Fuller Road, Wellesley Hills.

M. M. S.

Marks of Early American Silversmiths

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Although it was after this century had begun that Americans showed the first public interest in the country's makers of Colonial silver ware, since then appreciation has become general, alert and studious, with the appearance of numerous books on the men and their work. The latest volume is a handsome one—Marks of Early American Silversmiths, by Ernest M. Currier, published by Southworth-Anthoensen Press, Portland, Me., at $16.50.

A designer and craftsman himself, Mr. Currier spent years of painstaking labor in assembling the material, which it was not his lot to arrange in form for printing. Happily, this task of editing came to the hands of Mrs. Kathryn C. Buhler, on the staff of Boston Museum of Fine Arts, who is a recognized authority on the subject matter!

It seems fitting that this co-operation should come from the Boston museum, for it was there that two of the first exhibitions of early American silver were held—in 1906 and in 1911, the Metropolitan Museum in New York holding one in 1909. An outcome of the second Boston event was an elegant folio volume, The Old Silver of American Churches, by the London expert E. Alfred Jones, the title indicating the major character of the second Boston exhibition.

Since publication of this work there have been, aside from catalogs, some half dozen volumes of notable value and general scope. In some of them, the subject of makers' marks is given importance second only to biographical data of craftsmen, since on authentic association of a person with a work, depends the value of the piece to the collector.

Following the Jones volume, two which appeared in 1917 point to the joint essentials for intelligent acquaintance with the subject. In this year Francis Hill Bigelow published Historic Silver of the Colonies, in which he concerned himself almost wholly with silversmiths' life histories and genealogies, and to the picturing of their handiwork. Omitting such matter entirely, the same year Hollis French published a List of Early American Silversmiths and Their Marks, the first attempt to assemble such information. Its limited edition was exhausted some years ago and now a copy may sell at more than fifty times its first price.

Mr. French printed facsimiles of marks in the hundreds of cases where this was possible, and thus made accessible to the public a great amount of information not before available. The volume has been invaluable to collectors and dealers, who feel admiration for its scope and thoroughness, and gratitude to the author for his pioneer contribution to accurate knowledge in this field. Convincing evidence of the esteem in which his work is held, is the fact that twenty-two years passed before another author has felt it timely to publish one of almost identical title, that might be called its successor.

The distinguished character of format and typography in which Mr. French's book appeared has been successfully emulated in Mr. Currier's and its pages are a delight to sight and touch. It is in the nature of the matter that research of museum specialists and collectors should have brought to light many added marks and corrected attributions during twenty-one years. That this may come over night, is proven by the appearance of a new form of "Burt" mark, the day after the Currier book was published.

However, the contents have been assembled over so many years, with such painstaking and expert devotion by the author, that we may feel assured this is a complete record of pre-1800 makers whose marks are known. Even marks not yet identified are included, following each alphabetical list. An outstanding feature of the book is the abundance of facsimiles, copied by the author with the meticulous care of a designer of the ware, and a craftsman.

Reproduced as appendix are several pages from his note books, revealing his expert draughtsmanship. Mrs. Currier's Preface to this memorial volume is an intimate and loving tribute. Followed by An Appreciation by a friend, and by an Editor's note, the reader gains a rare sense of fine taste, high aims and ardent devotion to truth, with which the volume was conceived and produced.

This tastefully designed and colored Wedgwood pitcher, of majolica earthen ware, is an example of many forms made in the 1800's.

A Wedgwood Ocean Jug

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

The name Wedgwood is a synonym for traditional beauty and good taste in china ware. It is not unusual to find today in American antique shops choice creations of Wedgwood, ranging from 50 to more than 100 years ago. Sometimes a search of our own high and neglected cupboard shelves will yield treasures forgotten for many years.

No common camera can do justice to the exquisite beauty and gaiety of a little Wedgwood jug recently discovered. The manufacturers called it "The Ocean Jug." Some 60 years ago, we are told, more than 5,000 were set afloat to foreign markets. Hundreds of them rocked their way across the Atlantic and landed in America.

Surely the designer had "a mind to the sea," and what a jolly conception was his! It measures 5 inches in height by 3½ across the top. The circumference of its plumpest part is 14 inches. The lower portion is globular; the upper half, hexagonal. Its body is of a rich, creamy paste, the decorations being in colored low relief. The whole is covered with a smooth shiny glaze.

Rippling, white-capped sea waves of greenish-gray roll around the lower portion. Here all colors of the rainbow come and go. Afloat on the waves are bits of reddish-brown seaweed bearing tiny pink buds. The gradual swell towards the middle is formed by a band of six closely fitting cockle-shells, with alternating colors of rich cream and deep rose. Above the shells, little sprays of seaweed with rosy buds go creeping towards the top of the jug in pleasing fashion. The edge is finished with a soft-gray band, continuing down the sides of the handle. Riding atop the handle is a small rose colored shell, just right for the thumb rest. In charming contrast with its cream and rose exterior is the pale-blue-sea-colored lining, soft and smooth as satin.

In the year 1778, Wedgwood undertook the study of conchology, gathering many fine specimens of shells for his educational cabinets. He had also a large collection of seaweeds, and began about this time to adapt these exquisite forms to his art.

On the bottom of the jug the name Wedgwood is impressed, together with curious other hall-marks. Whatever storms it may have weathered on land or sea, it is in fine state of preservation, and is safe at last in a friendly port. **M. K. S.**

For a Larger Bedroom

Bands of oyster white and pale green form panels on walls which are painted flesh color in a large master's bedroom. The same design is carried out on the doors. The beds are green; a pale green carpet covers the floor and looped-back curtains of oyster white hang at the windows. The bedspreads are also oyster white. Two straight chairs have green pads on their seats while a slipper chair is covered in rose color. The night table and bureau are of maple.

The Good Earth Is Waiting

To get out and dig in the garden is one of the most satisfying of pleasures. And it's nearly time again . . . thank goodness! Soon you can put in that border of lilliput zinnias and dwarf marigolds you've been planning all winter long.

The seed books are bursting with new flowers. How about your tools? Need a new rake this year? A hoe? And while you're checking up . . . do the porch chairs need repainting? Should you get any new screens?

Now is the time to buy. The advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor are filled with suggestions for spring purchases. Study them carefully. They'll help you weed out waste, both in your time and your money.

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Commerce and Finance

Senate Agrees to 4c-Pound Loss on Part of Cotton Surplus

Business and Industry

Credit for Small Business New Aim Of Administration

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 4 — The Administration has a new pet—small business.

No less than six bills are now pending in Congress to make credit facilities more readily available to small business. The Securities and nopoly Inquiry is just launching an investigation of the credit needs of small business. The Securities and Exchange Commission is conducting an inquiry on a nation-wide basis. The U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce is co-operating with the inquiry on its own account. The facts will be spread on the record in about two months.

The interest has several motivating factors. In the first place aid to small business is popular. The New Deal does not like to be always opposed to business, and co-operation with an enthusiastic group like the Junior Chamber is gratifying in its appeasement policy. Then again, maybe the key to the log jam of credit really is in small business, Administration experts say.

After all, here is a situation all over the nation where small business firms and industries are clamoring for credit, and on the other hand where banks are stuffed with unused credit facilities. Surely some sort of a bridge can be built between them by the Government if private resources can not do the trick.

May Restrain Monopolies

Then finally there is a third reason. The Administration has frequently been opposed by the big industrialists and large enterprises. The Federal Monopoly Inquiry has been investigating the restrictions on free enterprise caused by vast $5,000,000,000 concerns. Here is a chance to attack monopoly obliquely, it is argued, by aid to its Lilliputian rivals, restore regional independence, and aid the forgotten man of business in a revival of old-fashioned competition.

All these factors have gone into the situation shaping today in Washington. Putting the matter in more human terms, the situation can be visualized in the plight of John Smith, owner of the XYZ Manufacturing Company in Smalltown, Anystate, U. S. A. Chances are—judging by scores of hundreds of letters piling in on the Monopoly Committee, on the SEC, and on Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York, who has a small business credit extension bill pending, that this company would like a lot of additional credit right away.

"Small" Credit Lack Serious

Mr. Smith scratches his head. His friends the bankers in Smalltown can't get their money out even at low rates of interest on the kind of loans they want, and yet for reasons which he cannot understand, he finds it exceedingly difficult to borrow money for his own plant.

"Lack of confidence" is the vague phrase that seems to cover the situation. Yet it will mean a tragedy to Smalltown if its one plant closes. Scores of families will lose their only source of livelihood. What is Mr. Smith to do? His case is represented at typical of instances all over the country today, and perhaps Mr. Smith is one of the men who has written in to Washington to tell what is going on.

Jerome N. Frank of the Securities and Exchange Commission held an interview yesterday, after publication of the Commission's release describing the nation-wide small business credit survey. One of the plights of small business is the high cost of raising capital, he explained. The big industrial corporation floats an issue at relatively small overhead. But investment bankers are not going to do this for a small business, except at a price that makes it almost prohibitive.

Mr. Frank does not blame the bankers; or at least he withholds judgment pending the present study. But he gives practical details. Suppose Mr. Smith wants $1,000,000 for his plant, which is about the maximum to be sought by a "small" business. Well, he will float an issue of common stock and it will cost him about 20 per cent of the money to be raised by the issue.

That is the experience of the SEC in such flotations. Nine tenths of the $200,000 in cost will go to underwriters and selling agents. Mr. Smith will only get about $800,000 of the money. Here again, Mr. Frank does not attempt to set the blame, if any. The risk factor in the small business world is high. People aren't investing money these days; why?—maybe lack of confidence. But anyway, the question is now rising in the Monopoly Inquiry, and in the Administration, and in Congress, whether the Government should not intervene to facilitate loans to small business if private sources have dried up. That is the objective of the six bills in Congress of which Mr. Mead's is among the most conspicuous.

To Investigate Various Areas

Specific areas for intensive investigation in the new survey are Fall River, Mass., for New England; Birmingham, Ala., representing the new industrial development of the South; Omaha, Neb., as a typical prairie region affected by farm problems. The Rocky Mountain area will also be studied from the standpoint of its remoteness from large centers of capital. Dozens of other studies will be made, either by the SEC or the Junior Chamber.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D.) of Wyo., Chairman of the Monopoly Inquiry, sees the study as of "inestimable advantage," especially to West and South.

Mr. Frank cites the problem as acute in New England which he says "industrially has been losing ground;" and also the South, whose "prosperity is essential to the prosperity of the rest of the country." The South's lack of capital, he points out, has been emphasized by dozens of recent surveys.

Small business, as Harry Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, recently described the category, represents approximately 4,000,000 firms and provides employment for about 15,000,000 people. Mr. Frank, however, is concerned chiefly with a more selective category than this, representing incorporated firms. The mortality of small firms is extraordinary, according to figures already presented the Monopoly Inquiry, which helps account for the high cost of their credit.

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Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 19
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1

Economic Planning Hits Snag In Marketing N. Y. Milk Supply

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street commodity traders are interested in the current development of an interesting interlude in the progress of economic planning, the temporary collapse of the seven-state marketing agreement which up to last month ruled the milk shed supplying New York City.

Milk marketing agreements under Federal auspices were inaugurated several years ago, but were broken up by the Supreme Court's Hoosac Mills decision against the AAA in January, 1936. They were replaced with a special Federal law under which handlers of fluid milk for New York City paid into an "equalization fund" which could be drawn upon by producers of such by-products as butter, cheese, and evaporated milk, which bring a lower price. The big companies stuck to this law, which raised the price they paid the farmer but also the price they charged the consumer. Recently, however, numerous independent fluid milk suppliers balked and refused to pay into the fund The law was breaking down when suddenly it was declared unconstitutional in two late February decisions in upstate New York, one throwing it out of the State law, the other out of the Federal law.

Laissez-Faire Again Prevails

The case will be promptly appealed to the Supreme Court together with a Boston decision handed down at almost the same time by a similar Federal Circuit Court of Appeals which found the Boston milk-shed agreement constitutional. But no decision from the Supreme Court between these two Circuit Court decisions is expected until May.

Predominant opinion here seems to be that the Supreme Court, as now constituted, will ultimately uphold the law, but meantime complete breakdown of the control system here has been vividly marked by a 2¼-cent cut in delivered fluid milk prices by the two big distributors, followed naturally by the independents. This means the farmers automatically get a lower price, and since they were unable to get 90 per cent agreement among themselves to hold off for the old price, and have decided to keep their heads and not indulge in violence, the old laissez-faire system now prevails in the milk busines here.

The sudden shift from control to freedom has exposed certain distortions in the farm picture which hitherto have been covered up by the marketing agreement. While milk is the largest and most lucrative of all farm crops, its natural or uncontrolled price is closely meshed in with the general farm price structure. Not only have the low prices of other farm commodities caused a considerable shift into dairying, just as the low mid-western price of wheat has accelerated a shift into beet-sugar production and so increased the political pressure for an enlargement of the mainland sugar beet quota, but also the low price of grain feeds has cut sharply the cost of producing milk. Grain is about 50 to 70 per cent of the cash cost of dairy farming.

Milk By-Products Prices Cut

As a result 1938 milk production in this area was a record. The grain-milk price ratio, something similar to the corn-hog ratio, favored increased feeding of dairy herds and consequent heavier milking. Unusually good pasturage helped further. The per cent of dual-purpose cows being milked was increased. The pegged price of milk encouraged this.

The upcycle in the building of dairy herds was accelerated. So, barring poor pasturage conditions, 1939 milk production will exceed even 1938. And the marketing agreement was broken up right at the beginning of the period of "flush" production.

A further economic complication lies in the fact that the milk marketing agreements in the East have had a depressing effect on the national prices of milk by-products such as cheese, butter, and evaporated milk, which are sold in free competitive markets. High prices for fluid milk discourage slightly its urban consumption and so in part tend to divert milk output into by-products, increasing their production.

The equalization payments also penalized fluid milk sales to the benefit of by-product sales. This tended to set up a vicious circle in one instance, for milk diverted by economic planning from fluid channels into evaporated milk production, tended further to narrow fluid milk sales by coming back into competition with fluid milk among poor people and marginal consumers.

Effect of Federal Buying

Thus fluid milk control, while holding up the cost of milk to city users, has tended to push the problem of "over-production" over into the field of milk by-products, and to back up through the national market against dairy interests in other parts of the country.

The government has been for a year holding up the price of butter through purchases with CCC and Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation money. Recently this butter has begun to get a little rank and the government stopped buying. The price dropped, but not as much as when the government let go in 1934, because the trade expects the government to come back into the market again.

An interesting side-light is that the biggest distributors, the so-called "monopolies" or "milk trust" have rather complacently accepted milk control, just as the biggest underwriters in Wall Street are least concerned over the difficulties in Federal regulation, and the big industrial corporations were least concerned about the undivided profits tax passed by Congress in 1936. It is the little distributors who have been fighting milk control just as they fought NRA. They have chiselled down prices to the farmer and handed the reductions on to the consumer.

Long-Term Decline In Prices Seen In Post-War Periods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The downward movement of commodity prices in post-war periods is shown to be of long duration in a study prepared by the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

After the Napoleonic Wars, the service states, the general trend of commodity prices was downward for 28 years. The wholesale price index on the basis of 1926 as 100 declined from a peak of 132.2 in January, 1815, to a low of 50.0 in March, 1843.

After the Civil War, commodity prices showed a similar trend. This decline lasted for 33 years with the price index dropping from a peak of 154.1 in September, 1864, to a low of 45.0 in June, 1897.

Since the World War, when the price index reached a peak of 167.2 in May, 1920, prices have again been showing a long term downward movement. Up to the present time, prices have followed very closely the post-war patterns of the nineteenth century. In view of this similarity, it seems logical to expect that the former price movements will continue to be duplicated.

This indicates that the general movement of prices for a number of years yet will be downward, since only 19 years have elapsed since the price peak at the end of the World War. The duration of the movements in the nineteenth century indicate that the current long-term downward price trend may not come to an end before 1948 and that it might continue until 1953.

The long-term downward price movements of the nineteenth century were both interrupted by temporary rallies, and it is apparent that the rally which began in March, 1933, was of a similar character. The price trend has been downward since April, 1937, suggesting that the long-term downward price trend has been resumed, just as it was resumed after the post-Napoleonic War rally and after the post-Civil War rally.

Since April, 1937, when the price index was 88.0 the index has declined to the current figure of 76.7, which is approximately the low for the present movement. The present price index is still high as compared with the lowest levels to which prices dropped after the post-war rallies of the nineteenth century.

Farm Co-operatives Not Exempt From Wage Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Wage-Hour Administration declared that employees of farmers' co-operative associations are not granted any blanket exemption from the Wage-Hour Act.

However, it was added that such employees are only subject to the act if they are engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, "and if they are not entitled to exemption because the nature of their work is agricultural."

The act exempts farmers and their employees, and the administration had received many inquiries as to whether a co-operative would be considered a farmer. The answer was in the negative.

However, it indicated a possibility that some co-operative employees might be engaged in agricultural work, and therefore be exempt on that score.

The opinion was expressed in an interpretative bulletin issued by the general counsel of the administration.

Senate Would Sell Federal Cotton To Growers for 5c

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 4—Without a single dissenting vote the Senate has passed a bill which in effect would permit cotton farmers to buy back at 5 cents a pound cotton purchased and held by the Government as security at an average of about 9 cents a pound. The only obligation on the farmers under the favorable arrangement is that they would curtail their cotton output this year to the extent of the production involved in any repurchase.

The Senate's action is the latest step in the complicated problem of oversupply of cotton, involving world trade decline, the growth of trade restriction, the greater output of the farms and the Government's hitherto ineffectual efforts to reduce production to proportions of diminishing demands.

Generous to Farmers

The particular measure passed yesterday is the alternate proposal of the senate cotton bloc to the more ambitious export subsidy plan sponsored by President Roosevelt in an effort to reduce the huge cotton surplus now held in bulging warehouses by the Government. For the nation the present cotton surplus is over 11,000,000 bales. The terms of the program were even more generous as originally drafted by the cotton bloc providing that farmers might repossess their cotton at 3 cents a pound. The minority leader, Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, however, urged them to raise the amount to 5 cents and agreed to support it at this figure.

The new cotton maneuver will have international echoes for the theory of the plan is that farmers will put their cotton on the world market at whatever price they can get. Although the subsidy is concealed, the operation will presumably work out as a subsidy, with cotton dumped on the world market after the Government has accepted a large part of the prospective loss. It involves a method of dual prices, with the high price for home consumption and the lower price for world markets.

Attacks U. S. Action

Germans accuse the United States of practicing the same scheme denounced when employed in Germany, of having one price at home and a government-subsidized price abroad. At present the world price is something over 8 cents a pound. Farmers will gain 4 cents a pound in the loan and repossession transtion with the Government, which, plus 8 cents a pound on the world market will give them 12 cents a pound.

The program which Mr. Roosevelt advocated was a direct export subsidy of 2 or 3 cents a pound to the exporter, and payment of $1.25 per bale to the farmer for release of his title to cotton held by the Government as loan security. The Roosevelt plan was expected to cost $60,000,000 to $90,000,000 a year. The 3-cent a pound original cotton repossession proposal would have cost about $90,000,000, but the 5-cent proposal is estimated to cost $60,000,000.

The Senate's unanimity may make sailing easy in the House, but Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois, head of a newly organized farm group, warned that special benefits to cotton farmers would be followed by demands for non-cotton growing areas.

B. & M. Is Granted RFC Loan Extension

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted the Boston & Maine Railroad a two-year extension on paying Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans aggregating $10,071,834.

In extending the loans, the commission found the Boston & Maine not to be in need of financial reorganization at this time.

Chairman Marion M. Caskie and Commissioners Charles D. Mahaffie and Clyde B. Aitchison dissented.

"A prudent creditor considering his own position as a creditor would I think, grant the extension as a matter of sound business judgment," Mr. Mahaffie wrote. "The creditor here, however, is the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. We, under the act, have a different function. In order to approve the extension, we we must certify that the applicant is 'not in need of financial reorganization in the public interest.' Considering the earnings history, financial structure, and prospects of the applicant, I am unable to join in that certificate."

The 10,071,834 debt fell due Feb. 1; the extension is to Feb. 1, 1941.

U. S. Lard Consumption Up 22 P. C. in Half Year

CHICAGO (AP)—The Institute of American Meat Packers reported the consumption of lard in the United States increased an average of about 22 per cent during the last six months over the like period a year ago. Exports also were higher, but supplies have been plentiful and prices relatively low.

During February, lard consumption apparently increased more than 50 per cent over February a year ago, the institute said.

Storage stocks of lard, which generally show a seasonal increase during February, inclined 5 per cent during the month this year.

"Lard at present is wholesaling at 24 per cent lower than a year ago at this time," the institute reported. "Present wholesale prices are lower than the average prices being paid for live hogs.

"Exports of American lard in January this year, the latest period for which official figures are available, amounted to about 28,500,000 pounds and represented the largest exports of lard for any month since September, 1934. Exports of lard during the last six months have been approximately 21 per cent larger than during the like period

Labor Chief Sees ICC Bias; Calls for New Rail Tribunal

WASHINGTON (AP) — George M. Harrison, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, urged that a "new tribunal" with "unprejudiced minds" investigate transportation subsidies.

He testified before a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee on bills by Senators Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana and Harry Truman (D) of Missouri, which would extend the Interstate Commerce Commission's rate-making powers to water and air transportation. The agency now regulates railroad and motor carrier rates.

The Wheeler-Truman measures also direct the ICC to investigate transportation subsidies.

Mr. Harrison said that highway and waterway carriers were subsidized and that this was giving them an "unfair advantage," but that one member of the ICC already had denied this was unfair to railroads.

"I don't want to submit this matter to a judge who has already made up his mind," Mr. Harrison said. "We might as well forget it if authority to make the investigation is left with the ICC."

Chairman Wheeler said that any new agency established would be in "constant rivalry." He reminded Mr. Harrison that truck operators had urged that the ICC was likely to favor the railroads over other forms of transportation.

Mr. Harrison said President Roosevelt's Railroad Advisory Committee had recommended a new agency to take over functions of the ICC relating to expansion or limitation of any form of transportation.

He also urged that Congress set up special courts to handle railroad reorganization cases in the hope that "scientific treatment" might be had.

Reserve Will Ask Extension of Power To Issue Currency

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board, it was learned today, intends to ask Congress soon to extend its emergency currency-issuing powers.

The authority of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks to use Government bonds as partial backing for Federal Reserve notes expires June 30. Although the power has not been used for over a year, the board deems it potentially useful, especially if assurance of peace should cause Europeans to withdraw a large part of the wealth they have sent here for safekeeping.

Federal Reserve laws require the banks to hold at least 40 cents in gold as security for every dollar bill they issue, making up the remaining 60 cents with commercial paper they own. The Emergency Act expiring June 30, permits substitution of Government bonds for the commercial paper.

Ulen Subsidiary Gets Contract

NEW YORK—Contract for construction of the largest bus terminal built thus far has been awarded by the Greyhound Co. to A. L. Hartridge Co., Inc., wholly-owned subsidiary of Ulen & Co. New terminal will be in Washington, D. C.

Calls ICC Biased

Acme

George M. Harrison
Chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association

New Treasury Issue Yield Is .016 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced its weekly sale of $100,000,000 worth of 91-day bills brought an average price of $99.996 per $100 unit, compared with an average of more than $99.999 in recent weeks.

The price was equivalent to borrowing money at .016 per cent.

Stability Fund Wins Approval Of Coinage Body

WASHINGTON (AP) — Answering Secretary Henry Morgenthau's plea for continuation of the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund because of a possibility of "recurrence of international crises," the House Coinage Committee has approved a bill to extend it for two years.

The measure also would renew for two years the President's authority to devalue the dollar and the Treasury's power to buy newly mined domestic silver above world prices and coin the white metal without limit.

Unless they are extended, the three powers end next June 30. The 9-to-5 committee vote to continue them was taken over the opposition of Republicans, who were chiefly critical of the silver and devaluation provisions.

The gold content was lowered to about 59 per cent of its former weight in 1934, but Secretary Morgenthau told the Coinage Committee that only "under circumstances which clearly demand action" would the United States use its devaluation power once more.

He said existence of that authority puts the United States in a position to protect American goods from intensified competition in the domestic market should other countries tamper with their currencies

"The emergency in the international economic and monetary field still exists and unfortunately there are no grounds for believing that such emergency will end on June 30, 1939," he said. "On the contrary, the recurrence of international crises is as probable now as when the Stabilization Fund was created in 1934."

Leadership from the days of hand-loomed homespun

SINCE Colonial days New England has never relinquished her leadership as the nation's predominant manufacturer of woolens. Despite the growth of other industrial areas recent figures show New England producing 63% of our national output of woolen and worsted fabrics—actually a higher percentage than her mills enjoyed at the turn of the century.

It is natural that this bank, located in America's wool center, serves this great industry in every step from raw wool to finished product. From Australia, the Argentine and our own producing states, wool in transit is financed by our acceptances. Its conversion into yarn and finished cloth is expedited by banking credit.

To serve well an industry whose annual product is valued at over five hundred million dollars and which supports a New England payroll in excess of one hundred million dollars is to serve the economic welfare of New England itself!

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

1784 ★ 1939

Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,600,000
Previous day 1,472,610
1939 volume to date 67,658,687
1938 volume to date 63,133,240

Stocks Tumble To New Lows For More Than a Year

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Stocks dived to new lows for more than a year in today's market, declines running to 5 or more points at the worst.

Except for a brief selling wave near mid-day which put the ticker tape behind, dealings were comparatively orderly. A little buying support came in near the final hour and shaded extreme losses. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,600,000 shares.

Renewed discouragement in financial circles was attributed partly to fears Germany may attempt to strike a quick blow at the latest British-French "independence for Europe" move and to apprehension over the domestic business outlook. Assassination of a British Consul in Iraq was believed to have added to nervousness in boardrooms.

Weakness of securities in London, Paris and Amsterdam, apparently reflecting thoughts that war threats abroad are still serious, helped to dim speculative ardor, brokers said. Chart readers who have been carefully watching the averages, also were said to have further lightened commitments when they discovered that, at the peak of the reaction, the Munich crisis bottoms had been broken.

Prominent losers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville, Philip Morris, Douglas Aircraft, Montgomery Ward, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Anaconda, American Smelting, and Eastman Kodak.

Sliding in the Curb were American Gas, Electric Bond & Share, Babcock & Wilcox, Lake Shore, and National Sugar Refining.

Bonds Decline

A thinly supported bond market fell back for losses ranging from fractions to 6 points today. Another seizure of war fright stemming from an early break in stock prices led to a fairly heavy run of selling in the corporate and foreign divisions. U. S. Governments were less affected by the tension and some Treasuries recorded gains ranging to 10-32ds. These were offset by some declines running to 9-32ds.

Sharply on the loss side at the start of the final hour were Pennsylvania Railroad 3¼s of '52, Pere Marquette 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '81, St. Paul 4¾s, Great Northern "G" 4s of '46, Illinois Central 4¾s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, and International Hydro Electric 6s.

Rails were particularly vulnerable to the selling, but traders reported also that some low-yield liens recently firmly supported were permitted to drop major fractions to a point.

In the foreign sector declines of 1 to 3 points appeared in loans of Belgium, Buenos Aires and Copenhagen.

Wheat Prices Up, Trading Is Quiet

CHICAGO, April 4 (AP)—Commercial buyers helped to give wheat prices an upward tilt today but trade remained light with most dealers observing caution.

The unsettled European political situation, weakness in stocks and favorable domestic crop conditions kept buying in check.

Wheat closed unchanged to ⅛ higher compared with yesterday's finish, May 67⅝-¾; July 67¼-⅜; Corn ¼-½ up, May 47⅜; July 48⅞; oats unchanged to ⅛ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Further setbacks were recorded in the stock market today. British giltedged funds declined and oils were depressed on continental selling. Coppers were also offered from the continent. Early gains in domestic rail prices were replaced by small losses and industrials were in supply. Foreign bonds closed heavy and trans-Atlantic issues lost 1 to 4 points.

Paris — International securities closed weak in the Bourse today. Suez Canal was down 300 francs, Royal Dutch 140 and Bank of France 120 francs. Rentes finished 50 to 110 centimes off.

Liverpool—Local and trade support in cotton futures and lifting of hedges due to passage of the Bankhead bill carried final prices 3 to 8 points up.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, April 4

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev. Parity
Demand	$4.68⅜	$4.68⅛ $8.2397
Cables	4.68⅛	4.68⅛ 8.2397
France—franc	.0278	.0265 ††
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1688 .1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2245	.2248 §
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼ .0526
Germany—mark	.4011	.4012 .4035
Holland—guilder	.5310	.5317 §
Sweden—krona	.2414	.2415 .4537
Norway—krone	.2353	.2354 .4537
Denmark—krone	.2091	.2092 .4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½ .0220
Finland—fim'k	.0207	.0207 .0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980 .2961
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890 .1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0425¾	.0425¾ .0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075 .0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230 .0298
South America		
Argentina—peso†	.2310	.2305 .7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590 .2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350 .2060
Peru—sol	.2012½	.2012½ .4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3750	.3750 1.7510
Far East		
Japan—yen	.2731	.2732 .8440
India—rupee	.3502	.3506 .6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5336 .6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2887½	.2887 *
Shanghai—dol	.1612	.1612 *
Straits Settmnts—dol	.5445	.5447 .9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975 .5000
Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9962	.9956 1.6931
Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2020†	.2020† .8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve by French decree placed parity at approximately $.0265 as of Nov. 12.

City of Boston Issue

NEW YORK—Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., is offering to yield 0.375 per cent an issue of $5,000,000 City of Boston, Mass., 0.48 per cent temporary loan notes, dated April 5, 1939, and maturing Nov. 8, 1939. The notes are regarded by the bankers as legal investment for savings banks in New York and Massachusetts.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	57	57	57	—1
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	33	33	33	Apr 3
11	7	Adams Exp (.20e)	14	7⅝	7¼	7½	— ⅛
25	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¼g)	2	21	21	21	—1
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	3	20½	20½	20½	—1¾
65⅝	45¾	Air Reduction (1a)	13	46	45¼	45⅝	—1⅜
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10	8½	Alaska Juneau (1)	37	8⅝	8½	8½	— ½
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	8	1	⅞	⅞	
12¾	7	Alleghany pf xw	4	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
14⅞	8¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	16	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	
13⅞	6¾	Alleghany pf $40 ww	8	7½	7	7	— ½
19	11⅛	Alleghany pr pf	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	Apr 3
28¼	16½	Allegheny-Lud Steel	19	17⅛	16¼	16⅞	— ¾
11½	6⅞	Allen Industries	4	7½	7½	7½	— ½
193	160	Al Chem & Dye (6)	17	163	160	160⅛	—2⅞
13½	10¼	Allied Kid (½)	2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
13⅜	10⅛	Allied Mills (¾e)	6	10⅝	10½	10⅛	— ⅝
11⅜	7½	Allied Stores	15	7⅞	7½	7¾	— ⅛
70	59¼	Allied St pf (5)	3	61	60¾	60¾	+1½
48¾	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g)	48	34⅝	31¼	33¼	—2
19⅞	14¾	Alpha P Cem (½g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
19	15	Amal Leather pf	1	17½	17½	17½	—1½
69½	56⅝	Amerada Corp (2)	7	57	57	57	
24¼	16½	Am Ag Ch Del (.35g)	3	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
17¾	11½	Am Bank Note(.20g)	7	13⅜	12½	12¾	— ¾
8	4	Am Bosch	8	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
54½	31¾	Am Brake Sh (¾g)	7	35	34	34½	—2
100⅝	84	Am Can (4)	5	85	84¾	85	—2
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	168	168	168	—2
35	19¾	Am Car & Fdy	29	22	19¼	20⅜	—2⅜
55	35	Am Car pf (2½e)	7	36½	35½	55½	—1¾
24½	14¾	Am Ch & Cabl(.15g)	19	16	15⅛	16	
115½	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	Mar 9
122¾	116	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116	116	116	Apr 3
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
11¼	7½	Am Com Alcohol	8	7⅞	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
10½	7½	Am Crystal Sugar	6	8	7¾	7¾	Apr 3
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Tiling	12	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
6	5	Am European	3	6	6	6	Mar22
3⅝	2½	Am & For Power	14	2⅝	2½	2½	
16½	10½	Am & F P $6 pf	1	11½	11½	11½	— ½
20½	14	Am & F P $7 pf	11	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
9¾	6	Am & F P 2 pf	2	6¼	5¾	6¼	— ⅛
15	12¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	12¾	12½	12¾	— ¼
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Leather	10	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
34¼	29⅞	Am Hide & L pf(1k)	1	29	28	28	— ⅞
46⅞	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	44	44	44	
2	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	3	17½	17½	17½	Apr 3
7¾	4⅜	Am International	1	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
30⅜	17⅛	Am Locomotive	37	18¼	16¼	17¾	— ⅞
79½	61	Am Locomot pf	1	52½	52½	52½	
15⅞	11½	Am M & Fdy (.80)	3	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
4½	2½	Am M & Metal	10	2¾	2⅝	2¾	— ¼
40⅛	29⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	35	30	28¾	28¾	—2
124⅞	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	124½	124½	124½	Mar27
7	4½	Am Power & Lt	65	4½	4¼	4½	— ⅛
49¾	37	Am P&L $6 pf(1½k)	18	39	37½	38	—1¾
44¾	32½	Am P&L $5 pf(1¼k)	13	33¾	32½	33¾	— ¼
18⅜	11½	Am Rad & St S	125	12¼	11	11⅞	— ⅜
22¾	13¾	Am Roll Mill	51	14¾	13⅞	14	— ¾
72½	56	Am Roll Mill pf	3	56⅜	55½	55½	— ½
15⅜	12½	Am Safe Razor(1.20)	4	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
20	11¾	Am Seating (½e)	2	13	13	13	
53⅝	36⅛	Am Smelt & R (½g)	45	38¼	36½	38¼	— ¼
137½	129½	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	Apr 3
64½	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	Apr 1
41	22	Am Steel Fdrs	32	23½	22½	23¼	— ¾
23¾	13¼	Am Stores	3	9¼	9	9	— ½
14½	9	Am Stove (.20g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
22½	16	Am Sugar Ref	14	17½	17½	17½	Apr 3
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+ ⅝
18½	15⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	6	15½	15	15	— ⅝
170⅛	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	34	155½	153	154½	—1
87½	79⅞	Am Tobacco (5)	4	80	79⅜	79⅜	—1⅞
89¾	81¼	Am Tob B (5)	6	82	80¾	81	—2⅜
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	3	150¼	150	150	— ¼
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	11	5	4⅝	5	— ¼
14⅝	8⅞	Am Water Wks	55	9½	9	9⅜	— ⅜
93½	82	Am W W 1 pf	2	92¾	92¾	92¾	Mar30
6¾	4	Am Woolen	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
43½	29	Am Woolen pf	14	31¼	30¼	31	
7¾	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	15	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
33	25	Am Zinc pr pf	7	25	25	25	Mar31
36¼	23⅛	Anaconda (¼g)	202	24½	23½	23⅞	—1⅛
54⅞	42	Anacon W & C	3	41	39½	39½	—2½
20¼	16¾	Anchor H Gl (.15g)	7	16½	16¼	16½	— ¼
15⅝	10½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	11	11	11	Apr 1
2½	2	A P W Paper	2	2	2	2	Apr 1
29⅝	22	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
103⅛	101	Armour Del pf (7)	3	102¼	102	102	— ¼
6⅛	4	Armour Ill	22	4⅛	4	4⅛	
52	38	Armour Ill pr pf	5	38⅝	38	38½	+ ½
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	Mar31
58	36½	Armstr'ngCork(¼g)	2	37½	36¼	36¼	—2¾
13	9¼	Arnold Const (⅜g)	2	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	6	Artloom Corp	16	6¾	6	6¼	— ½
10⅜	6¼	Asso Dry Goods	21	7	6½	6⅜	— ½
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	74½	74½	74½	Apr 1
54½	51½	Assd D G 2pf	1	53½	53½	53½	Mar28
36	32½	Associates Inv (2)	1	32½	32⅜	32½	Mar31
42⅞	26⅜	Atch T & SF	57	28¼	26½	27⅝	—1⅝
71	58	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	3	58	57	58	—1
30⅛	15¼	Atl Coast Line	32	17½	16½	17¼	—1
10½	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	9	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
18	11	Atl G & W In pf	2	12	12	12	Apr 3
23½	19¾	Atl Refining (1)	31	19⅞	19½	19½	— ¾
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	108	108	108	Apr 1
87⅜	71½	Atlas Corp (½e)	34	71½	73⅜	73⅜	— ⅛
47¾	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	12	44	44	44	
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	3	62	60⅜	60⅝	Mar17
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Apr 3
4⅝	3	Auburn Auto	4	3½	3	3	Apr 3
3⅞	2½	Aust Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅞	5	Aviation Corp	87	5⅝	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
B							
17⅜	10⅝	Bald Loco ct	104	11⅜	10½	11⅜	— ¼
8¾	5	Balt & Ohio	30	5½	5¼	5½	— ¼
10⅜	6	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6¾	6½	6¾	— ¼
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	22½	22½	22½	—1
21½	12½	Barber Asphalt	25	13¾	12⅜	13¼	— ⅛
13	7	Barker Bros	9	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
19½	13½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	32	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	— ⅜
21¼	16⅞	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	14	17¾	16¾	16⅞	— ⅞
20¾	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	9	18	17½	17½	—1
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Mar16
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	1188⅛	1188⅛	1188⅛	—38⅛
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	15	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
73⅝	70	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	70	70	70	Mar...
29⅜	18⅝	Bendix Aviation	138	20½	18⅞	20⅛	— ¼
21½	18½	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	15	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
52¾	49½	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	2	49	49	49	— ½
57½	48¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	48¼	48¼	48¼	—1¾
80	58¾	Beth Steel	256	60⅞	57⅞	59⅞	—2⅝
18	16¼	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	109⅞	107	107	—3½
27	18	Bigelow-Sanford	1	18	18	18	Apr 3
22⅛	15½	Black & Decker (1)	1	16⅜	16	16	— ⅜
17¾	10	Blaw-Knox	36	11⅛	10⅝	11	— ⅛
34¾	20⅜	Boeing Airplane	59	22¼	20½	21	—1⅜
28½	20¼	Bohn Al & Br (¼g)	12	20	19	19½	— ⅝
19⅜	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	5	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	29	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
32	21	Borg Warner (¾g)	38	23¼	21¾	23	— ⅜
2¾	1¾	Boston & Maine	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
27¾	23	Bower Roll B (½)	2	24	24	24	—1¼
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15⅞	9¾	Bridgeport Brass	30	10⅝	9¾	10	— ⅝
31⅞	19	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	73	20⅞	19⅝	20⅞	—1
39½	32	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	34	34	34	Apr 3
47	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	43½	43½	43½	— ½
2	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10	5⅛	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	3	5⅜	5½	5⅜	— ⅛
13⅞	7¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	18	9	8⅜	9	
43½	31½	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	31	31	31	—2
18⅜	14⅜	Bklyn Un Gas	1	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
35	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1½g)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
14⅞	10½	Brun'wk-Balke(¼g)	14	11	10⅜	11	— ¼
13⅛	8	Bucyrus-Erie	18	8½	8	8½	
8	4½	Budd Mfg	31	5	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Budd Wheel	7	3½	3½	3½	— ⅜
30	18	Bullard Co	4	19¾	19¼	19½	— ¼
34¼	24¼	Bulova Watch (2)	23	26¾	24½	25¾	—1¾
15⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	
18¾	14	Burr Add Mch(.20g)	11	14	13½	14	— ½
2⅜	1½	Bush Terminal	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9½	6½	Bush T B pf ct new	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr 3
9¼	6⅞	Butler Bros (.15g)	6	7¼	7	7	— ⅜
23¾	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	20	20	20	
4¼	⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13¼	7⅝	Byers (AM) Co	10	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	12⅛	Byron Jackson (¼g)	4	12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ¾
C							
19⅛	15¼	Calif Packing	4	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅞
50¼	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	Mar30
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
8⅝	5½	Calumet & Hec	36	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
44⅜	35	Campbell Wyant	5	41⅜	40⅝	41⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	14	Can Dry G Ale	34	14⅜	13⅜	14	— ⅜
6¼	3¾	Canad Pacific	37	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
34½	30½	Cannon Mills (½g)	3	30¼	30½	30¼	— ¼
7⅜	5¾	Capital Ad A	1	5⅞	5½	5⅞	— ⅜
20½	13⅞	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	1	15	15	15	Apr 3
37⅛	28⅜	Carriers&Gn(.075g)	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
94½	70½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	6	73	70	70½	—4⅜
55	38½	Caterpil Tractor (2)	27	43¼	41¾	42¼	+ ⅞
107⅛	103½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	105	103½	103½	Mar27
15⅜	8	Celanese Corp	40	17⅛	15¼	16	— ¾
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93½	93	93	Mar10
19⅛	11¼	Celotex Corp	13	13	12½	12½	— ½
22½	19	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	20	19¾	20	— ¼
5¼	2½	Cent Foundry	8	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
9½	5	Cent RR NJ	2	5⅝	5	5	Mar31
5½	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5½	3¾	Century Rib bf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr 1
52⅞	36¾	Cerro de Pas (1g)	20	37⅝	37¼	38⅜	+ ⅛
13	7½	Certain-teed Prod	31	8	7¼	8	
30	21	Champ Pap & F	1	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅝
11	7	Checker Cab	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
40½	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	28	33¼	31⅝	32½	—1⅛
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87½	87½	87½	—1
25½	19	Ches Corp (.85g)	2	19½	19	19	— ½
8⅜	3⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Mar28
3¾	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Apr 1
1	½	Chi & N West	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3½	2	Chi & N West pf	4	2½	2	2	— ¼
3⅜	3⅛	Chi Great West	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Apr 1
3⅞	2¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
13½	9⅝	Chi Mail Ord (¼g)	2	10	10	10	— ½
1½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1½	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
20¼	11½	Chi Pneu Tool	17	13¾	11¾	12	— ¾
38⅞	34	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	34½	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅝
48⅛	44¾	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	44⅝	44¾	44⅝	Apr 1
¾	⅜	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	½	½	½	+ ⅛
1½	¾	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1	1	1	
9⅝	7⅛	Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅜	10⅛	Chick Cot Oil	6	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
13⅛	7⅛	Childs Co	14	8½	7⅞	8¼	— ⅛
85¼	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (1g)	394	66⅝	64½	65⅞	—2⅜
11	9⅜	City Ice & F (.30g)	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
4¼	3	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
26	18	Clark Equip	3	18⅞	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
29½	21	Clev Graph Br (1)	3	23	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
60⅛	41⅜	Climax Molyb (1.20)	43	42½	41¼	42⅜	+ ⅜
30¾	23¾	Cluett Peabody (¾g)	10	25½	24¼	25½	
133	119½	Coca-Cola (⅝g)	6	122	121	121	—2
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	—1½
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-Palm (½)	24	13½	13	13½	— ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Apr 1
36¼	22½	Collins & Aik (¾g)	12	24	23½	23¾	— ¾
23¾	13¼	Col Fuel & Iron	6	14	13½	13⅞	— ⅝
18½	14½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	3	15	14¾	15	— ½
18¼	14½	Colum Br'cast B (1)	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¾
9	5⅞	Colum Gas & El	71	6¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	85	81⅞	81⅞	—2⅝
15⅝	9⅛	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ½
30½	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	27	27	27	Mar31
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	6	81	81	81	—2½
57	45⅝	Coml Credit (4)	15	47½	44⅞	47½	— ½
109¼	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	106½	106½	106½	Apr 1
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	25	50	48½	50	
110	107¼	Coml In T cv pf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	Mar 9
13¾	10	Coml Solvents	89	10¾	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'with & South	82	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
64¼	45¾	Com & South pf (3)	25	52	51	52	—1½
28¼	26¼	Com'wlth Ed (.80g)	25	27	26⅝	27	— ⅛
8⅝	6	Conde Nast	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
30⅜	21½	Congol-Nairn (¾g)	8	21	20⅛	20½	—1
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6½	6½	6½	Mar31
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	16	20	19½	19⅝	— ½
8⅞	6	Consol Cigar (⅜g)	13	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
35	29	Cons Edison (2)	148	30¼	29	30¼	
107½	101¾	Cons Edison pf (5)	19	106¼	105⅞	106	
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	8¾	Consol Film pf (¼k)	5	9	9	9	
7⅞	5⅜	Cons Laundries	8	6	6	6	— ¼
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	86	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3¼	2	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	2	2	2	
23¾	21¼	Consol'n Coal	4	22¼	21¼	22	Apr 1
15	11	Consol'n Coal pf		12½	12½	12½	Mar10
97½	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ¼
16½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Prices of Cotton Cloth Off in Week And Sales Dwindle

Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Softening prices and dwindling sales featured primary cotton gray goods markets this week, though many sections of the market stoutly resisted the downward tendency, and many mills refused to entertain the lower prices at which moderate quantities of standard print cloths were being moved.

Sales totals for the week were estimated to be slightly more than half the current loom output, taking the market as a whole, but in some sections of it the sales were nearly equal to output.

Hesitation and confusion concerning the Government's policy with regard to the raw cotton surplus and the New Deal attitude toward the new crop cotton growing problem unsettled confidence in gray goods values, and the collapse of values in the various security markets following another wave of European war fears further affected gray goods buying toward the close of the week.

The weakness seemed to center in the standard print cloth constructions, which eased off an eighth more, with second hands further undercutting first hand prices. The 39-inch 4 yard 80 squares were traded in moderate volume at 5⅞ to 6 cents, while the 39-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s moved at 5 cents and finally at 4⅞ cents. Sales of 38½-inch 5.35 yard 64x60s were put through at 4¼ cents and second hands sold an eighth under that.

Wide print cloths, especially in some of the lower count constructions, showed relatively more strength than the 38 and 39-inch goods, or than the narrow goods ranging from 27 to 32 inches wide, which moved at prices barely equal to the previous week's levels.

Sheetings were also slightly weaker, though not as weak as the print cloths, and some of the special numbers used widely for industrial purposes showed some strength. Sales totals in this section of the market were very limited, however.

On the heavier goods there was a greater movement of yardage but prices were barely steady. Drills and ducks were not very firm, but not very active. Three leaf twills were nominally unchanged but very slow in sales. There was some movement of four leaf twills at unchanged prices, but the volume was not large. Sateens moved in only limited quantities and at not much change in price.

Osnaburgs moved in fairly good quantity and there was a rather good demand for some types of goods suitable for the use of coated fabric manufacturers. Apparel constructions were also moving moderately and at well-sustained prices. Carded broadcloths were rather active in spurts.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅞s 43-41 Mch	106.18	106.18	106.18
1 3¼s 41	107.1	107.1	107.1
11 3½s 54-43	110.22	110.21	110.22
9 3¼ 46-44	110.30	110.30	110.30
11 2⅞s 47-45	108.29	108.29	108.29
115 3s 48-46	110.17	110.14	110.17
3 3⅛s 49-46	111.3	111.2	111.2
3 4¼s 52-47	120.10	120.10	120.10
10 3⅛s 52-49	111.13	111.13	111.13
3 2½s 53-49	104.30	104.27	104.28
57 2½s 52-50	105	104.30	104.30
1 2⅞s 54-51	106.24	106.24	106.24
1 3s 55-51 reg	109.20	109.20	109.20
7 2⅞s 60-55	107.7	107.3	107.3
2 2¾s 59-56	105.31	105.30	105.31
37 2¾s 65-60	105	104.26	104.26
51 2¾s 63-58	105.6	105.5	105.5

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s 49-44	108.16	108.17	108.17

Home Owners' Loan

1 2¾s 49-39	101.28	101.28	101.28
2 3s 52-44	108.9	109.8	108.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	75	75	75
3 Alleghany cv 5s 44	74	73¾	74
5 Alleghany cv 5s 49	63	60	60
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	90	90	90
11 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108⅜	107½	107½
23 Am & For P5s 2030	55	54	54
3 AmI&Chem cv 5½s 49	102	101¾	102
20 Am Int 5½s 49	100¼	99⅛	99⅛
6 Am T&T 5½s 43	111 27-32	111¾	111¾
20 Am T&T 3½s 66	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
2 Am T&T23¼s 61	108¼	108	108
15 Anaconda Cop 5½s '50	105½	105¼	105¼
10 Ann Arbor 4s '95	39	39	39
24 Arm Del 4½s '55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
11 AT & SF 4s '95	107½	107	107¼
1 AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	89	89	89
3 AT & SF cv 4½s '48	101	101	101
3 Atl & Birm 4s '33	13	13	13
2 ACL cl+ 4s '52	60	60	59
5 A C Line 5s '45	69½	69½	69½
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
4 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	30	29½	29½
1 Atl Refin 3s '53	103½	103½	103½
7 B & O rfg 6s '95	19⅛	19	19
3 B & O rfg 6s '95 ct	18½	18½	18½
14 B & O 1st 5s '48	52¼	50	50
30 B & O rfg 5s '95	18½	18	18
7 B & O rfg 5s '95 ct	18	18	18
3 B & O ss '96 F	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1 B & O ss 5s '96 F ct	17½	17½	17½
9 B & O ss 2000 D	17¾	17½	17½
1 B & O cv 5s 2000 ct	18	18	18
53 B & O cv 4½s '60	11¼	10⅞	10⅞
5 B & O cv 4½s '60 ct	10½	10½	10½
7 B & O 1st 4s '48	52¾	50½	50½
2 B & O ss S W '50	38	38	38
6 B & O ss S W '50 ct	38	38	38
4 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	91	91	91
1 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117¼	117¼	117¼
4 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	131	131	131
19 Beth St 4¼s '60	106⅜	105⅞	106⅛
30 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103¼	102¾	103
100 Beth Stl 3½s '52	98¾	97	97
8 Boston & Me 5s '67	31	29½	29½
5 Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61	30	28½	28½
14 Boston & Me 5s '55	31¾	31	31
2 Bos & NY Air L 4s '55	6⅞	6¼	6¼
4 Bkly City RR 5s '41	54	54	54
17 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	72	71⅜	71⅜
4 Bkly Qn C&S Bcn 5s'41	40¼	40	40
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	99¼	99	99¼
1 Buf Gen El 4⅛s '81	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
6 Buf R & P 1st '57	33	33	33
1 Bush Term 5s '55	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
4 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	97	97	97
9 Can Nor 5s '42	94	93	93
2 Can Nat 3s '69 Oct	118½	118½	118½
10 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	117¾	117¾	117¾
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	116	115¾	116
1 Can Pac 5s '54	95	95	95
11 Can Pac 4½s '46	97⅞	97¼	97¼
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	86½	86½	86½
13 Can Pac 4s perp	75	74½	74½
2 Caro C&O 6s '52	106½	106½	106½
3 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	85	85	85
1 Cen Pendtn 6s '41	96	96	96
12 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3½	3½	3½
12 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	3½	3½	3½
7 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	7½	7½	7½
1 Cen Ga MidG&A 5s '47	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
9 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	50¼	50	50¼
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	54	54	54
3 Cen R R N J 5s '87	17	17	17
6 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	16½	16	16
4 Certain-td 5½s '48	75⅛	75	75
10 Champ P&P(38)4¼s'50	101¼	101	101
17 C&O 3½s '96D	97¾	97¼	97¼
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97¾	97¼	97¼
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
3 C&O rfg 5s '71A	94	94	94
40 CB&Q 4½s '77	87½	87½	87½
11 CB&Q gen 4s '58	97½	96½	96½
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
17 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100	100	100
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15	15	15
37 Chic Gt West 4s '59	17¼	16½	16½
51 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛
20 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 CM&SP 4¾s '89 F	22	22	22
11 CM&SP gen 4s '89	21	20½	21
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	7	6½	7
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	7	6½	7
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	13	12	12
24 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4	3¾	4
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	6⅞	6¼	6⅜
8 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	6½	6¼	6½
1 Chi&NW 4s '87 st	10	10	10
5 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	6	6	6
5 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2⅞	2¾	2¾
4 CRI&P 4s '88	12¾	12½	12½
11 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6	5¾	5¾
12 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5	5	5
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	109½	109½	109½
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¾	107½	107½
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	88½	88½	88½
1 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	105 9-32	105 9-32	105 9-32
4 CCC&StL 4½s '77	52¼	52⅛	52¼
5 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	70⅛	70	70
5 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	87½	86½	86½
2 Clev Un Term 5s '73	78½	79½	79½
8 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77 C	73⅛	73	73
2 Col & So 4½s '80	37	37	37
6 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	100	99⅝	100
7 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100¼	100	100¼
26 Colmbia G 5s '1961	100	99⅛	99½
33 Comi Cred 2¾s '42	102	101⅞	101⅞
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109¼	109¼	109¼
92 Comwlth E cv 3½s '58	107½	106¾	106¾
5 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Conn Rlv Pow 3¾s '61	110	110	110
20 Con Edis 3½s '48	107¼	107¼	107¼
25 Con Edis 3½s '58	106¼	105¾	106
4 Con Edis 3½s '56	105¾	105½	105½
20 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104	103⅝	103⅝
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	108¾	108½	108½
25 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	105⅜	105¼	105⅛
2 Container 5s '43	99¼	99¼	99¼
26 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	106½	106	106
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33	32½	32⅝
3 Cuba RR 7½s '46	42¼	42¼	42¼
20 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	58¼	57½	57½
1 Del P & L 4¼s '69	105¾	105¾	105¾
22 D & R G 4s '36	9¾	9	9
2 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
3 D Moin & F 5½s 35ct	30	30	30
1 Det & Mack 1st 4s '95	40	40	40
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
1 Det Ed 4s '65	111½	111½	111½
50 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	72	72	72
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106½	106½	106½
11 Erie rfg 5s '67	10	9¾	9¾
26 Erie rfg 5s '75	9⅞	9¾	9¾
23 Erie gen lien 4s'96	19⅜	18	18
2 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	20	20	20
25 Firestone T&R3½s'48	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	63	63	63
28 Gen Cable 5½s '47	100½	99⅝	99⅝
1 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104	104	104
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	60	58½	58½
11 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100⅜	100¼	100¼
18 Goodrich 6s '45	100	99⅝	99⅝
4 Gt No'rn Ry 5½s '52	95	92½	92½
1 Gt Nor 4½s W '56	80½	80	80
16 Gt ... or 1st 4¼s '61	104¼	104	104
36 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	94½	92	92½
21 Gt No'r 4s '46 H	84	83	83
4 Gt No'rn 3¾s '67	70	70	70
1 Gulf Mob 5s '50	94	94	94
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
8 Gulf St Utl 4s '66	68⅛	68¼	68¼
11 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	111	111	111
2 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞
2 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	98	97⅞	97⅞
13 Hud&Mon rfg 5s '57	44	43½	43½
28 Hud&Mon inc 5s '57	12¼	12	12
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	52½	51½	51½
6 Ill Cen 4s '53	50½	50	50
15 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	46	45	45
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	49½	49½	49½
1 IcCSL&NO 4½s '63	44¾	44¾	44¾
3 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	95	95	95
8 Interb RTr rf g5s'66	59	58	58
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	82	82	82
4 Int Gt ... or 1st 6s'52	10¾	10½	10¾
28 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	11¼	10⅝	10⅝
10 Int Paper 6s '55	87½	86⅞	86⅞
2 Int Prs C Am 5s '72	80½	80	80
7 Int T&T 4½s '52	62¼	62	62
30 Int T&T 5s '55	65¾	64¼	64¼
5 K C Southn 5s '50	58	58	58
15 K C South 3s '50	68	67½	67½
2 K C Term 4s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 Keith (B F)6s '46	07	96	96
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	102½	102½	102½
1 Kresge Found 3½s47	102½	102½	102½
6 Lac Gas 5½s '53	53½	53	53
7 Lac Gas 5s '39	82¾	81½	82
2 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	90	90	90
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	55½	55½	55½
5 Leh Val Coay 5s '64	20½	20	20
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	20	20	20
1 Leh Val Si 5s 2003 asd	19¼	19¼	19¼
12 Liquid Carb 4s '47	109	108¾	108¾
5 Lone Star Gas3½s53	105½	105¼	105¼
11 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	85	84½	84½
2 Lorillard Co 5s '51	125¼	125¼	125¼
4 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84	83¾	83¾
12 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	94¾	94½	94¾
20 Lou&N 4½s 2003	86½	86¼	86½
12 Louis & U un 4s '40	100½	100¼	100¼
6 Louis & N 3s 2003	80	80	80
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
3 Manat Sug 4s '57	26	25	26
34 Manhat Ry 4s '90	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 McCrory Strs 5s '51	106½	106½	106½
Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¾	104¼	104¼
10 Met Ed 4½s '68	111	111	111
8 Mich Cen 3½s '52	95	95	95
1 Mich Cen 4s '40	95	95	95
3 Mil & Nor cn 4½s '39	25½	25½	25½
7 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	6½	6¼	6¼
1 MSP&SSMarie6s'46	3	3	3
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	7¼	7	7
30 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7¼	7	7
5 Mo-Ill 5s '59	53	53	53
12 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	25	24	24
29 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	9⅝	9½	9½
4 M-K-T 4½s '78	21¾	21	21¼
19 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	41¼	41⅜	41⅜
21 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	2¾	2½	2⅝
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	15	15	15
11 Mo Pac 5s '77F	15⅝	14½	14½
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	15	15	15
1 Mo Pac 5s '80H	15¼	15¼	15¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '81	15¼	15	15
3 Mo Pac 5s '81 ct	14	14	14
25 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4	4	4
6 Bob & Oh 5s '38	24	23¼	23¼
4 Mob & O 4½s '77	19	19	19
-9 MonWPa Pub Sv6s '65	104½	104	104
17 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	97¼	96½	96½
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	47	47	47
2 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	42	42	42
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	46¾	46¾	46¾
9 Mount St'T&T3¼s'68	107½	107⅜	107⅜
18 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104	103½	103½
2 Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅞	105⅛	105⅞
2 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	70	70	70
11 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 NY & Putnam 4s '93	49	49	49
7 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59½	57⅞	58⅛
5 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52	51⅛	51⅛
5 NYC cn 4s '98	63	62⅛	62⅞
17 NYC 3¾s'46	76½	74	74
11 NYC cv 3¼s '52	62½	61	61
20 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	52	50¾	50¾
14 NYC&HR 3½s '97	79¾	79⅜	79⅜
25 NYNH&H 4s 57	5	5	5
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	11¼	11¼	11¼
3 NY O & W gen4s55	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 NY & R Gas 6s 51A	103¼	103¼	103¼
12 NY Steam 3½s 63	104¼	103¾	104¼
5 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110	110	110
6 NY W&Bost 4½s 56	3	2⅞	2⅞
1 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	109	109	109
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	95¾	95½	95½
8 Norf Sou 5s 61A	111¾	111¼	111¼
21 Nor Pac 6s 2047	60⅜	60	60⅛
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56	56	56
1 Nor Pac 5½s2047	49	49	49
4 Nor Pac 4s 97	80½	80	80
24 Nor Pac 4s 2047	45¼	44¾	44¾
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	107⅜	107¾	107⅜
5 Ogden&IChas4s'48st	53¾	53¾	53¾
13 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106¾	106	106
13 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	104⅞	104⅛	104⅛
5 OklahomaG&E3¾s'66	110	110	110
2 Ont Pw NFalls5s'43	113 5-32	113 5-32	113 5-32
2 Ontario Tran 5s '45	115	115	115
1 Otis Steel 4½s'62A	68	68	68
10 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	109	108⅞	109
1 Pac Gas &El 4s '64	111½	111½	111½
2 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
19 Para Pict cv 3½s'47	85½	85	85
3 Pen Co 4s '63	101¼	101	101
1 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	96	96	96
1 Penn Gl Sand 4½s'60	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Penn Pow&Lt 4½s'77	97½	97	97
19 Penn P & Lt 4½s '81	105½	105⅜	105½
19 Penn RR gen 5s '68	106	105¾	105¾
5 Penn RR cn 4½s '60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
37 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	98	96½	96½
9 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	83⅝	81⅞	81⅞
5 Penn RR gen 4¼s '81	94	93½	93½
2 Penn RR 3¾s '70	88½	87	87
50 Penn RR 3¼s '53	81	77½	77½
6 Pen GL&C Chi 5s '47	114	114	114
2 Per Marq 5s '56	66	66	66
25 Phelph Dodge 3½s'52	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
18 Phila Co 5s '51	100¼	100	100
3 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110	110	110
25 Ph Read2C&I cv 6s'49	3¾	3¾	3¾
4 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	10⅞	10½	10½
3 Philippine Ry 4s 37	8½	8	8
36 Philips Pet 3s '48	107¼	106⅜	106⅜
9 PCC & St. 5s '70	106	105	105
2 PCC & St. 4½s '77	96	96	96
4 Pitt Coke & 4½s '52	92	92	92
20 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	66½	64	64
45 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	11¾	11¼	11¼
5 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	80¾	80¾	80¾
30 Purity Bak 5s '48	100	99⅞	99⅞
28 Radio-Keith 6s '41	63½	62	62
7 Readg 4½s '97A	75⅞	75	75
18 Rem Rand 4¾s '56	100⅜	100¼	100¼
15 Repub Steel 4½s '56	105¼	104¾	104¾
10 Repub Steel 4s '61	90¼	89	89
4 Repub Steel 4½s'56	88¾	88¾	88¾
12 Richfield Oil 4s '52	103	102	102
4 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	17⅜	17	17
1 Roch Gas&E 5s '62E	108¼	108¼	108¾
2 Safeway Strs 4s '47	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 SaguenayPow 4¼s '66	106⅞	106	106
3 StLIM&SouR&G '33	52¾	52¼	52¼
34 St L S F 4½s '78	8¾	8¼	8¼
1 StLSF4½s Rectf st	8	8	8
6 St LSF 4s '50A	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 StLSF 4s 50A ct	8	8	8
9 StP&KC ShL4½s'41	6¼	6	6
2 San Ant PS 4s'63	106	106	106
6 San Diego G&E 4s '65	110⅝	110⅛	110⅛
37 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6½	6	6½
11 Sea A L 4s '50	16¼	16¼	16¼
23 Sea A L 4 '50 st	10¼	10	10
4 Sea Air Lines 5s '59	45	45	45
3 Shell Un 3½s '51	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
10 Simmons cv 4s '52	93½	92¾	92¾
12 Skelly Oil 4s '51	103¾	103¼	103¼
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107⅛	107¼	107¼
9 So Col Pow 6s '47	103⅝	103½	103½
1 So Kraft 4¼s '46	92½	92½	92½
3 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	102¼	102	102
9 Sou Pac 4½s '68	47	46⅝	46⅝
37 Sou Pac 4½s '81	46½	44¼	44¼
46 So Pac 4½s '69	46	44¾	45
5 So Pac rfg 4s '55	62	60½	60½
3 So Pac clt 4s '49	48⅛	47¼	47¼
10 So Pac 3¾s'46	58½	57	57
16 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	49½	48½	48½
10 South Ry 6½s '56	67½	65⅝	65⅝
4 South Ry gen 6s '56	63	61½	62
2 South Ry cn 5s '94	83	83	83
41 South Ry gen 4s '56	51	50	50
1 So Ry 4s St L '51	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
15 S W Beli Tel 3s '68	107	106¾	106⅞
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	13¾	13¾	13¾
13 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104¼	103¾	104¼
28 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	104¼	103⅞	103⅞
11 Studebaker cv 6s '45	79½	78	78
2 Swift & Co 3¼s'50	107	107	107
1 Ten Cons&Ch 4½s'48	101⅝	101⅛	101⅜
27 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	99½	99¼	99⅜
1 TRRAStL 4s '53	106¼	106	106
1 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106½	106½	106½
1 Tex&Pac 5s '77B	82½	82½	82½
1 Tex&Pac 5s 2000 G	83¾	83¾	83¾
6 Tex&Pac 5s '80 D	83½	82	82
44 Third Ave aj 5s '60	8¼	7¾	7¾
5 Third Ave 4s '60	40½	40½	40½
10 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	109¾	109½	-09⅛
12 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s52	107¼	107	107
3 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
3 Un Pac 3½s '70	96	95⅝	95⅝
9 Unit Drug 5s '53	75¾	74½	75
8 US Steel 3¼s'48	105⅛	105	105⅛
8 Utah Ltg&Trac 5s '44	96½	96	96½
16 Utah Pow&Lt 5s '44	97¼	97	97¼
9 Util P&L 5s '59	67⅝	65⅝	65⅝
5 Vanadium 5s '41	99½	99½	99½
8 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107	106⅞	106⅞
8 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
9 Wabash 1st 5s 39	37⅜	36½	36½
2 Wabash 5s '80D	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 Wabash 5s '76 B	7⅞	7⅞	7
14 Walwrth 4s '55	59	56¾	56¾
40 Warner Bros cv 6s '39	101	100¾	101
2 Warner Bhscv6s 'Sept	91	91	91
8 Warren Bros 5s '41	41	40⅜	40⅜
6 Westch Lt 3½s '67	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 West Shore 4s 2361	49½	49	49
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	45½	45½	45½
8 WestVaP&Pap 4½s'52	106	106	106
1 Westin Md 5½s '57	90	90	90
9 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	16¼	16¼	16¼
3 Western Un 5s '61	60½	60½	60½
11 Western Un 5s '60	59⅜	59	59
2 Western Un 4½s '50	58½	57¾	57¾
8 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	92½	92	92
3 Wilkes B & E5s '42	9	9	9
4 Wilson & C 4s '55	102½	102½	102½
5 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s '47	93	93	93
1 Wis Cen 4s '49	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	110	110	110
8 Youngst ST 4s '61	104½	104⅜	104½
108 Youngst S&T 4s '48	101K	100¼	100¼

Foreign Bonds

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

FOLMET the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder, approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c. Big Profits. Sample free. F. C. Gale Co., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments, at Beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat, electric refrigeration, garage; 1-2-3 rooms; 1½ hours' ride from San Francisco.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity World's Fair

NEW YORK World's Fair Visitors—Large room, twin beds, Simmons mattresses, bath; also single room; 30 minutes by subway to Fair Grounds; private house (garage); adjacent Christian Science church. MRS. B. HAYDEN, 188-18 Tioga Drive, St. Albans, N. Y. Phone Laurelton 8-1627.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR own hosiery and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Run-ble-Wear Snag Proofed Chiffon silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. T-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

TEANECK, N. J.—Park section; 4 rooms, bath, 2nd floor; elec. ref., heat, hot water, garage; convenient location; adults preferred. HUDGINS, 208 Market Street.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 201 East 38th—Colonial furnished, two-room kitchenette apartment; includes linens, maid service, light, gas; references; weekly or monthly rates.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Large studio, unfurnished apartment; Venetian blinds, dressing room, tile bath, kitchenette, Electrolux. Endicott 2-1883.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2290.

FLORISTS

FLOWERS and PLANTS for EASTER
Large Assortment
Uptown Flower Shop, 245 Mass. Ave., Boston

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL, RENT
CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready - to - wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 245 Seventh Ave., at 26th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLYN, New York—Beautician, experienced; no permanents or hair dyes; steady. SALON DE BEAUTE, 332 East 3rd Street.

GENERAL houseworker, good cook (white); nice home suburbs; no laundry, small family; $50 per month. Write Box S-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CURTIS PUBLISHING CO. will employ and train 2 women of refinement and good moral character for special sales presentation on their new child's magazine, "Jack and Jill," in metropolitan Boston on commission basis. This new child's publication will open up an entirely new field for subscription representatives. Call personally at 1416 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. Thursday morning.

EXPERIENCED local woman, 40 to 50 years, strong, capable cook and housekeeper for small residential home for aged mother and working son; Christian Scientist preferred; best of references required. Box D-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

REAL ESTATE

BEAUTIFUL LONG ISLAND'S NORTH SHORE THREE MILES FLUSHING — WORLD'S FAIR
Exclusive residence section, near Christian Science church; air-conditioned, brick colonial home, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 2 lavatories, large plot; owner will share, sell or rent, furnished or unfurnished; other homes and apartments, all sizes.
MIRIAM SMITH MORRISON — representing E. OLIVER CHAMP — REAL ESTATE
WHITESTONE, N. Y.
Parsons Blvd. and 14th Ave. Ph. Flushing 9-2346
MAPLEWOOD — SOUTH ORANGE
HOUSES FOR SALE — TO LET
FREDERICK D. SMITH
1878 Springfield Ave., Maplewood, N. J. SO. 2-6285

ROOMS AND BOARD

NORTH BERGEN, N. J.—Pleasant light room in private home, all conveniences, 20 minutes commuting to N. Y. C. Un. 7-4399-W.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—2 adjoining rooms, 3rd floor, front; large room, 2d floor front; transient; permanent. Tel. COM. 9323.

N. Y. C., 206 East 62nd St.—Attractive, newly decorated large studio room; open fireplace; for gentleman; residential block.

ROOMS WANTED

BOSTON—Business man desires a well-furnished and quiet room overlooking Fenway. Box F-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT-practical nurse, experienced, last position 3 years; excellent references. Write Box H-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED nurse-governess, excellent references, wishes permanent position, anywhere. Box A-2, 1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

HOSTESS experienced in social entertaining and social etiquette; go anywhere. 41 West 96th St., Apt. 1-C, N. Y. C. AC. 2-2155.

WIDOW, efficient, wishes position as housekeeper in gentleman's or business woman's home in Boston or Brookline; go home nights. LON. 1383, Brookline, Mass.

YOUNG woman wishes housecleaning—day or part time anywhere. Write MRS. HOEPFNER, 8501 88th St., Woodhaven, Long Island, N. Y.

TAILORING

MANNIS MEN'S CUSTOM TAILOR
Foreign and domestic materials. Reasonable prices.
80 BOYLSTON ST., LITTLE BLDG., BOSTON

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MODERN method of piano taught by professional; also training in voice for beginners. Thors, 37-18 Bowne Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Flu. 9-6208.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7969.

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

LONDON
Clarence House, 6 Central Buildings, Westminster — Tel. Whitehall 9691
PARIS
58 Faubourg St.-Honore — Tel. Anjou 20-67
BOSTON
One, Norway St. — Tel. COMmonwealth 4330
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building — Tel. 3-2445
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. — Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. — Tel. RANdolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. — Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. — Tel. CHestnut 5173
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. — Tel. TUcker 2151
SAN FRANCISCO
626 Market St. — Tel. SUtter 7240
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building — Tel. MAin 3904

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 6, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

COOKED MEATS

MOUNTFORD'S The Cooked Meat Shop
4 Burslem New Rd., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent

European
Local Classified
(Continued)

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LOVELY SWALEDALE—Board residence, good position; every comfort; terms from 7/- per day. Miss HIRD, Rockmount, Reeth, Richmond, Yorkshire.

SOUTHPORT—Board residence, bed and breakfast; deal position; every comfort assured. MISS QUIRK, 80 Lord Street.

FLATLETS

IT'S A PLEASURE to stay at Green Park House, London, W. 1; exclusive but inexpensive Flatlets. Mayfair 0161.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

EAGLE COOKING RANGE, flat top, double oven, dismantled, length 4 ft., complete height 5 ft.; nearly new; reasonable price. 101 Scrogg Road, Walker-Newcastle-on-Tyne.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BAIN & FAUNT
SOUTHPORT, 20 Hornton St., Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers. Rents Collected. Tel. 3739.

SCOTLAND, Eskbank, 1 Melville Villas, 7 miles Edinburgh—Seven rooms, kitchen; garden; in good order; convenient train, bus, golf.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FORRES, MORAYSHIRE. Rescot Guest House. Every comfort, hot and cold, VI spring mattresses, secluded garden, garage, beautiful wood and river scenery; terms moderate. MISS FORSYTH.

POST VACANT

EXPERIENCED cultured woman required, June, as appointments secretary, ladies' secretarial college, London; high standard essential; alert, orderly, sympathetic personality; able to take charge and control; full, interesting post; write details experience, capabilities, salary, etc. Box W-1302, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

WORKS CHEMIST, 30, desires responsible position; 12 years' practical experience bleaching, dyeing and finishing textile materials. Box W-1328, BCM/CSM, London.

TO LET

WALKER, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — House with 7 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, etc., in good district, together with shop, or each separately. Dodds, 30 Sturdee Gardens, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2.

WOMEN'S WEAR

NEWTON AND FLETCHER
GOWNS, etc.
2 Queen Street, Blackpool — Tel. 2600

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

CHANNEL ISLANDS

GUERNSEY—LE CHENE PRIVATE HOTEL. Estab. 15 years; overlooking Petit Bot Bay and Valley; Glorious scenery, cliff walks, bathing. Renowned cuisine; moderate terms. H. and C. all bedrooms every modern comfort. Special terms winter months. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bruce.

ENGLAND

BEXHILL, SUSSEX—Small hotel for children; open till end July. Cooden Beach Children's Hotel (same management) re-opens 29 July to September 9. Particulars: 20 Bedford Avenue.

BLACKPOOL. Langdale Private Hotel, New South Promenade. Facing sea; every modern convenience; H. and C. all rooms, lift; personal supervision; terms from 9/6 per day inclusive.

Boscastle, WELLTOWN MANOR, Cornwall
An Elizabethian Manor (1590) Completely unspoiled, in King Arthur's Country.
Also under same management
COTSWOLD HOUSE
Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire
A Georgian House of great dignity and charm in beautiful old-world village within easy reach of Stratford-on-Avon and many historical towns.

BOURNEMOUTH — **Craigleith Hotel**
DERBY ROAD
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, excellent food and cooking; h. and c. water, and gas fires in bedrooms; 3 minutes' walk from church and sea; terms very moderate; illustrated tariff. C. MORRISH.

BOURNEMOUTH. Sunshine Corner Hotel facing sea. All modern conveniences and comforts. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Southbourne Overcliff Drive.

BOURNEMOUTH E. Sunnycroft, Parkwood Rd.—Near sea, shops; H. and C.; light, cheerful home; from 2 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

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GUERNSEY—LE CHENE PRIVATE HOTEL. Estab. 15 years; overlooking Petit Bot Bay and Valley; Glorious scenery, cliff walks, bathing. Renowned cuisine; moderate terms. H. and C. all bedrooms every modern comfort. Special terms winter months. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bruce.

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An Elizabethian Manor (1590) Completely unspoiled, in King Arthur's Country.
Also under same management
COTSWOLD HOUSE
Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire
A Georgian House of great dignity and charm in beautiful old-world village within easy reach of Stratford-on-Avon and many historical towns.

BOURNEMOUTH — **Craigleith Hotel**
DERBY ROAD
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, excellent food and cooking; h. and c. water, and gas fires in bedrooms; 3 minutes' walk from church and sea; terms very moderate; illustrated tariff. C. MORRISH.

BOURNEMOUTH. Sunshine Corner Hotel facing sea. All modern conveniences and comforts. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Southbourne Overcliff Drive.

BOURNEMOUTH E. Sunnycroft, Parkwood Rd.—Near sea, shops; H. and C.; light, cheerful home; from 2 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker.

CARY ARMS HOTEL
Babbacombe Beach, Torquay
Uniquely situated at water's edge. Bathing, Boating, Fishing from Hotel steps.
Phone 87110. Tariff from Resident Proprietor.

EASTBOURNE—FARRAR'S PRIVATE HOTEL. Wilmington Gardens. Tel. 3737. Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; bedrooms hot and cold water, gas fires, partial central heating; terms moderate.

BOURNEMOUTH — **LYNTON COURT**
EAST CLIFF
Next door Christian Science Church
48 rooms (16 due south 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request.
O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH — **ARNCOTT HALL**
POOLE ROAD
A modern comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms fitted h. and c. and radiators; private bathrooms; electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3050.

BOURNEMOUTH — **YENTON**
GERVIS ROAD EAST
Winter visitors will appreciate centrally heated bedrooms; quiet, peaceful atmosphere. P. H. Benn, Tel. 3752.

BOURNEMOUTH — **BURNSIDE**
(NEAR)
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Pite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH E. — "Craigrie" Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. E'bourne 1180.

COMBE MARTIN "HOMEWOOD" North Devon—Superior boarding house; best part of town with magnificent views; lovely gardens; verandah; excellent cuisine, separate tables; min. sea. MISS RILEY, Resident Proprietress.

CORNWALL—ST. IVES BAY HOTEL
Residential, uninterrupted sea view, hot and cold water throughout, first class service and comfort, own garage, personal supervision.

Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel
Actually overlooking Channel. Has an early Victorian serenity with the conveniences of modern fittings. Tel. 158.

HANTS Knellwood House, Farnborough — First class private hotel, beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply Miss St. John.

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
Overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Quiet English country house atmosphere. Ideal center for the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Unusually high standard of comfort and cuisine. Open for meals to non-residents. A. A. "Three-stars." R. A. C. Tel. Newby Bridge, 222.

LAKE DISTRICT
BAINBRIGGS, GRASMERE
Board residence; charming position on lake; all conveniences; terms moderate. MRS. WILSON.

LAKE DISTRICT—Miss Gibson, Kelsick House, Ambleside; board residence; good open situation; hot and cold bath; near tennis courts and garage.

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension 3½ gns. o. w. Daily 12/6
Lift. Central Heating. Ph. Bay 3618
Cable Grantleigh, Padd., London

LONDON
HARRINGTON GARDENS HOTEL
37 Harrington Gardens, S. W. 7
Close to churches
Direct access to quiet gardens
All bedrooms have central heating, hot and cold water and telephones
Cuisine specially recommended; the best service
Individual needs carefully studied
Lift all floors. Resident proprietors
Terms from 3½ gns. TEL. KEN. 3623

LONDON
● **Hotel Bristol** ●
170-2 Cromwell Road, Kensington, S. W. 5
Easy to reach—delightful to stay at. You will be welcomed and made very comfortable. Tariff on application. WES. 1171.
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S. DENNISON

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

The green hills are the waves of Spring,
That roll and roll away,
And break against the orchard strand
With clouds of blossom spray

Bun Has His Fun

A Story for Children

Bun was hopping across the meadow as fast as he could go. His ears were twitching, his nose was wrinkled. He was smiling. When he got to the old gnarled apple tree he stopped short. Squirrel, Chipmunk and Mole were there talking together.

"What do you think?" he cried. "There's a newcomer to Green Meadows."

Squirrel, Chipmunk and Mole were instantly excited. "A newcomer!" they shouted. "A newcomer to Green Meadows!"

"What's his name?" Mole asked blinking.

"Pussy Willow," Bun answered, "and he lives down by the stream."

"Quite a name," Squirrel said. "What is he like?"

Bun's nose wrinkled. He made a queer little sound in his throat, very like laughter.

"He's invited us to come and see," he answered. "Shall we go?"

"By all means," Chipmunk said, "but first we should tidy up a bit." The other two agreed and the three ran straightaway to their houses while Bun waited beneath the gnarled old apple tree.

Chipmunk was the first to come back. He was wearing his new waistcoat with pearl buttons on it and he looked very fine indeed. Squirrel came next. He had brushed his bushy tail and was wearing his best velvet coat.

"How do I look?" he asked. "Is there anything funny about me? I thought I heard you laughing, Bun."

"Laughing?" Bun cried. "Why should I laugh at such a handsome fellow?"

Mole was the last to come. He had put on a tall silk hat, very elegant and he carried a yellow walking stick.

"Are we ready?" he asked, knowing he looked very swank indeed. "Then let's be off!"

It wasn't far to the stream at the edge of the meadow. Bun led the way and they all chatted pleasantly.

"Here we are," Bun said at last, waving a paw. Mole, Squirrel and Chipmunk looked up expectantly. Mole even smiled.

"Mr. Pussy Willow," Bun said, "may I present Mr. Mole, Mr. Chipmunk and Mr. Squirrel." Bun bowed low before a brown tree covered with what seemed to be tiny bits of gray fur.

Mole, Chipmunk and Squirrel stared up at it. For a long minute they stared, then they blinked and winked until Bun burst out laughing and rolled over and over in the grass.

"Mr. Pussy Willow indeed!" Mole cried. "Why he's only a tree. Is it for a tree I took my silk hat out of the box?"

"Is it for a tree," Squirrel said, "that I put on my best velvet coat?"

"And I my new waistcoat?" Chipmunk shouted. "Come fellows: back home we go. Bun has played a trick on us!"

Bun sat up and watched them march past him. They did not turn to the right or the left. They kept their eyes straight ahead.

Bun, chuckling, called after them,

"What does it matter
If it was a prank
Since it gave you a chance
To look so swank?"

Parliamentary Practice

Changing Board Rules

Question: The board of an organization has bylaws which govern its activities. These were approved by the membership of the organization.

(a) Does the board have authority to change these bylaws whenever it so desires, or do they come under the control of the membership?

(b) If the board may change them, should time be allowed for consideration of the changes? Or may a change be made at the meeting at which it is proposed and then a vote taken which was made possible by the change?

Answer: It is inaccurate to speak of rules adopted for the government of a board as "bylaws" unless they are incorporated into the bylaws of the main organization; and, of course, only the main organization has authority to adopt or amend those bylaws. Bylaws are the basic laws of an organization, its foundation and structure; and a board is not a self-constituted body but an elected or appointed body. It owes its existence to the action of its superior organization. Thus, although the rules above mentioned are called bylaws, they are in fact simply a set of rules agreed upon for the conduct of the board business.

(a) A board may adopt rules for its guidance, but these may not conflict with the bylaws or rules of the appointing power—that is, the membership of the main body. While it is not necessary to have such rules approved by the membership of the organization, the membership may at its discretion approve or disapprove, or designate different rules, and its action would govern the board.

(b) Board rules continue in force until amended, suspended, or rescinded in accordance with the parliamentary authority adopted by the organization. If the board adopted the rules, it may alter them, subject to direction by the membership. If Robert's Rules of Order is the parliamentary authority of the organization, a board rule may be changed or rescinded at any meeting without notice by a majority of the board. Notice would be of small importance in a board whose membership is so small that usually all are present. Even though all should not be present, a majority of the entire board could make the change. If some were absent, but a quorum present, it would require a majority of the board or a two-thirds vote to make the change without notice. If notice were given, a majority of those present and voting could make the change. Any change in rules would take effect at once and govern any action thereafter as long as it is in force.

First Step in Making Molasses

Monitor Camera Club from Howard Fowler, Rogers, Ark.

Crude but Efficient Machinery Extracts the Juice From the Sugar Cane.

Vocations

Public Records

Lists of the names of home builders, of newly married couples, of the parents of new babies, etc., are valuable to enterprising merchants and tradesmen.

Many of them will pay for such information, if given daily or at frequent intervals.

Compilation of such lists from the public records—such as building permits, marriage licenses, birth records—and the sale of them at a nominal fee, may offer a means of steady income in almost any city or large county seat.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

A Verse for Today . . .

Knowledge puffeth up, but charity edifieth.—I Cor. 8:1.

In Lighter Vein

A Problem for Tomorrow

Abbie, the little girl of the family, was seated at the breakfast table one morning. As usual eggs were served.

Either she was not hungry or she had grown tired of the bill of fare, for very earnestly and soberly she remarked: "I do wish hens would lay something besides eggs!"

The Reason

Try our sawdust for bedding. Others are using it—why not you?—Adv. in the Granville (N. Y.) Sentinel.

Well, because we're original, that's why.—New Yorker.

Aha!

"What's a social scale?"

"Well, generally speaking, it's a place where money is weighed."

One Thing Lacking

"Is your married life a happy one?"

"Yes, I married the woman of my dreams. She is as beautiful to me as the day I met her. Her hands are always white and soft. Her hair is never untidy, and her dresses are always the latest."

"So you don't regret it?"

"No, but I'm getting pretty tired of eating in restaurants."—Wall St. Journal.

Fable on Happiness

The good fairy brought an ingot of lead and an ingot of gold, and laid them before the man.

"Choose," she said simply.

He thought a moment and chose the lead. "It's no heavier to carry, it's just as good to eat, and it won't make everybody hate me."

The good fairy laughed. "You can be happy without any help from me," she said and flew away.

Party Fun

Noah Webster

Have each guest write five words of at least three syllables each on a piece of paper. Then cut them up, dividing the words into syllables. Put all pieces into a hat.

Have each guest draw three pieces, each one containing one syllable, and try to make a word. Pass the hat again, each player taking one syllable at a time, until all pieces are gone. The guest building the most words in an allotted time wins. No proper names or foreign words are allowed.—Mrs. Harriet K., Los Angeles.

Daily Quotation

THE best way to keep good acts in memory is to refresh them.—Cato.

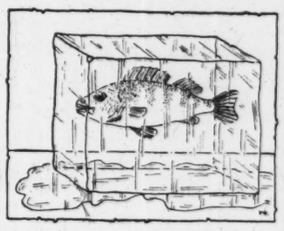
Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between Warm- and Cold-Blooded Animals?

The fundamental difference between warm and cold-blooded animals is that warm-blooded creatures maintain a constant average internal temperature, while cold-blooded ones vary in body temperature directly with the temperature of their environment or surroundings.

In general, the higher animals are most likely to be homoiothermic or warm blooded, while the lower forms are generally poikilothermic or cold blooded. However, there is no sharply defined line of demarcation between the groups. There are, for example, some mammals which are warm blooded during the summer but which become cold blooded in the winter, at which time they hibernate.

Snakes, frogs, and fish are examples of cold-blooded, creatures whose body temperature is not regulated internally, as it is in man, horses, dogs, birds, etc. In cold-blooded creatures, a drop of temperature below that which is normal to them results in a sluggishness, a decrease in activity, or a complete cessation of movement. There have been instances in which fish have been frozen into a solid cake of ice for a period of time, and when



the ice melted they swam merrily about again, apparently none the worse for their temporary cold storage.

It may be mentioned that not all fish-shaped denizens of the deep are cold blooded. The whales, porpoises, dolphins, etc., are aquatic mammals and are warm blooded.

Insects, such as flies and mosquitoes, have so little bulk in relation to the size of their bodies that they lose heat readily; and a drop in temperature toward the freezing point puts them definitely out of the running.—W. P. Keasbey

Habit

Habit may seem hard to overcome.

If you take off the first letter, it does not change "a bit."

If you take off another, you have a "bit" left.

If you take still another the whole of "it" remains.

If you take still another, it is not "t"-totally used up.

All of which goes to show that if you wish to be rid of a "habit" you must throw it off altogether.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Generous Heart

Charleston, W. Va.

Some years after the War Between the States, a young man found among his father's papers a deed for a vast plantation of nearly 6,000 acres, located in West Virginia. As the only heir, he set out at once to inspect this astounding bequest.

At Charleston the young man consulted an attorney, then drove out in a buggy to take stock of his property. Upon his land, which held beneath its surface the promise of great mineral wealth, he found that hundreds of families had settled.

That night the young heir journeyed up road and down lane of his vast acres, looking through countless windows at happy families, blissfully unaware of impending eviction.

Back in his room, he found it impossible to sleep. Could he dispossess all these people of their hard-won homes to obtain his inheritance? After hours of troubled thought he decided to pray.

In the morning he made his decision. He would not claim his property. He climbed into his buggy and drove away, leaving in the possession of worthy householders and farmers land which time has proved to be worth no less than $10,000,000.

This is the story of the amazing generosity of the Rev. Richard Beverly Palmore, one-time editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate.

Brevities

Detroit News: New Yorkers bitterly resent a story that they left their names out of the phone book to dodge relatives visiting the Fair, meanwhile wondering why they didn't think of it.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: What's the matter with our police? It's ages now since they've thrown out a dragnet, or even a cordon.

Punch: A gardening expert warns his readers that early-sown potatoes need protection against the cold weather. We always plant ours with their jackets on.

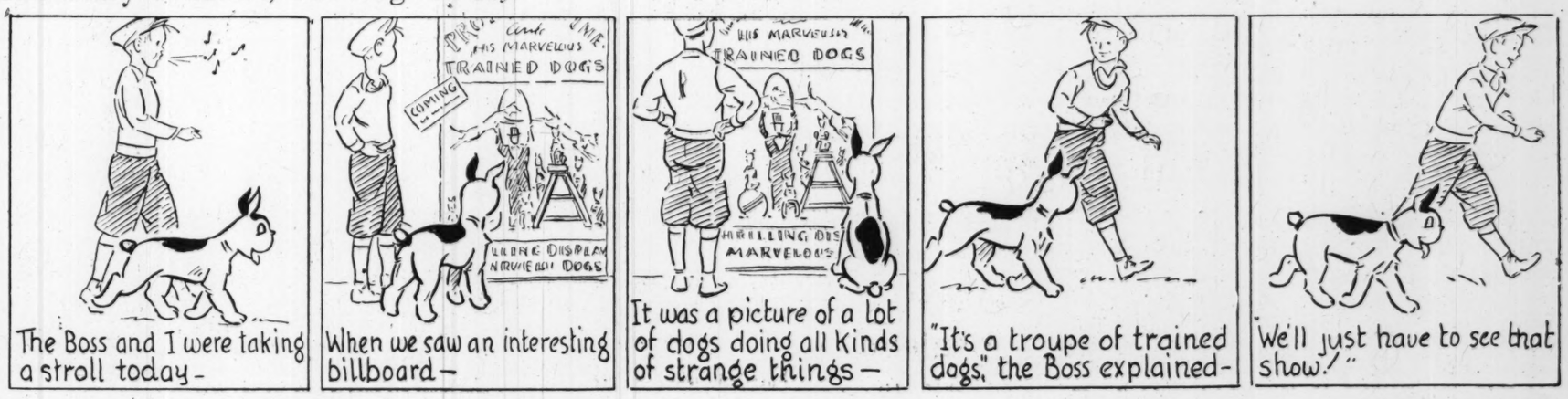
Philadelphia Bulletin: New Yorkers made a great fuss and hurrah when one elm tree was transplanted on Fifth Avenue. That's because there wasn't enough fuss made when the original trees were yanked out to make way for skyscraper roots.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Duty Calls*

By Le Pelley

RAIN!
FOOIE — WHAT CAN I DO ON A RAINY DAY — !!?
WELL - YOU COULD DO YOUR HALF HOUR'S PRACTICING ON THE PIANO... THAT'S WHAT YOU COULD DO !!!
OH ME !! — I WONDER IF EVERYONE HAS A CONSCIENCE...
KEEPLONK KEEPLONK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh Boy!*


The Boss and I were taking a stroll today -
When we saw an interesting billboard -
HIS MARVELOUS TRAINED DOGS
COMING
LIVE DISPLAY OF MARVELOUS DOGS
HIS MARVELOUS TRAINED DOGS
THRILLING DISPLAY OF MARVELOUS DOGS
It was a picture of a lot of dogs doing all kinds of strange things -
"It's a troupe of trained dogs," the Boss explained -
We'll just have to see that show!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Over the Sea and Out*

By The Hagers

"TOMORROW MORNING, SHARP AT EIGHT, THE NANCY JANE WILL SAIL, SHIPMATE."
"BUT CAPTAIN BILL, 'TWOULD BE A SHAME TO MISS OUR OPENING BASEBALL GAME.
OUR PITCHER, LEFTY CANVASBACK, I'LL GUARANTEE WILL MAKE YOU QUACK."
"TWO STRIKES I'VE TAKEN NOW, SO, SON, I'M DUE TO HIT A LONG HOME RUN!"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Goal: Peace With Justice

TROUBLED though these times may seem to be, the objectives of the genuine seeker after international peace are the same and have the same vitality about them as when sought under calmer diplomatic skies and amid sunnier circumstances. It is helpful to keep these goals in view, to remember that justice is the only lasting basis for peace, that there must be respect for international law and order and that recognition of world-wide kinship and mutual interest will eventually enforce these demands.

The events that are taking shape in Europe seem only dimly if at all to shadow forth an expression of justice. And certainly the means employed in the game of diplomatic and military chess are less than the ideal methods of honorable, fair and uncoerced negotiation among peoples. Yet the pattern of order must be established in order to provide security for justice.

To that end millions will applaud the most recent declarations by Prime Minister Chamberlain that Great Britain and France will help defend any nation that may find itself threatened by what it considers an aggressive effort to "dominate the world by force." This must surely be welcomed by many who feel a deep friendship for the German people and believe there still is room for some international adjustments in their favor. The rule of order can only be successfully defended if it is followed by efforts to see and to do justice.

Momentarily nations seek safety or strength in armaments and alliances. Armaments, as observed recently on this page, still seem necessary in this human scheme of things. A concert of nations may help enforce worthy standards of international practice. But armaments should be instruments, not the ultimate arbiters; alliances are snares if based only on an exchange of selfish national advantages. The prophets of Biblical times repeatedly reminded their people not to put their trust in princes, in horses and chariots or the bow and the sword—types of the alliances and armaments of that period.

Isaiah declared, "Thus saith the Lord, Keep ye judgment, and do justice: for my salvation is near to come, and my righteousness to be revealed."

To say definitively and with assurance on every detail exactly what is justice in the present turbulent world situation is beyond the wisdom of any human being. But all can hold with faith to the standard of equitable treatment for the aspirations and interests of all peoples. We can seek Lincoln's goal of a "just and lasting peace" on the basis he recomended—"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right." And we should trust divine intelligence to unfold the way of harmonious living in world affairs.

A Holy Roman Empire?

DOES Reichsführer Hitler aim at the restoration of the Holy Roman Empire, which in some form or other lasted in Europe from 962 until 1806? This vast organization, which Voltaire said was neither holy nor Roman nor an Empire, consisted of a heterogeneous mass of peoples, and so did not conform to that fundamental of racial unity on which the German Führer has exalted in the past. But racial unity did not impel the acquisition of Bohemia and Moravia.

In these circumstances, certain incidents of the last five years which were not regarded as of much significance at the time have suddenly sprung into prominence. A reproduction of the crown and scepter of the Empire was received with acclamation at the Nazi Party rally at Nuremberg in 1934. In 1936 a proclamation on German parade grounds stated that Austria was once part of the Imperial domains.

When Hitler entered Vienna in 1937 he was welcomed by Dr. Seyss-Inquart, the Nazi leader in Austria, as the guardian of the crown of the Holy Roman Empire; while the radiocast which announced the acquisition of Bohemia by the Reich described Bohemia as a former province of the Empire. Now that conquest seems to have been added to race as the actuating force in German policy, these facts take on added interest because they accord with Herr Hitler's declaration in "Mein Kampf" that continental expansion rather than the recovery of colonies should be the first mark at which Germany must aim.

But does even the ambition behind the Third Reich's drive conceive the possibility of such an Imperial restoration? At one time or another the Holy Roman Empire embraced Germany, Switzerland, North Italy, Austria, Bohemia, the Netherlands, Savoy, Lorraine, and others. Its power, however, was not commensurate with its vast extent. After the middle of the thirteenth century the Emperor enjoyed only a very nominal authority over its constituent parts. In its early days it was ruined by a disastrous quarrel with the Papacy, with which Herr Hitler also has had his differences. The diversity of its component races resulted in internal weakness, and in this respect Germany may find that the conquest of the Czechs is not an unqualified benefit.

A Matter of Direction

WHEN Secretary Morgenthau announced that the administration would not be averse to the scheduled decrease in the payroll taxes for old age annuities, the New York Herald Tribune headlined the announcement in these words: "Republicans Praise First Administration Move in Direction of Economy."

What direction? the puzzled layman is likely to ask. A decision not to increase taxes is not, ipso facto, a decision to decrease expenditures. Indeed, if expenditures don't go down, the economy advocates may be faced with an increase in the public debt beyond expectation.

But in fiscal matters nowadays the commentator no less than the citizen finds himself in a wonderland. As the Cat said, waving its right paw around, "in that direction lives a Hatter; and in that direction lives a March Hare. Visit either you like; they're both mad."

Subsidizing Cotton

THE United States Senate has decided that, for its part, the American cotton farmer is welcome to buy back at 5 cents a pound some 3,000,000 bales of the cotton on which the Government already had lent to him an average of about 9 cents a pound. This is by way both of persuading the farmer not to grow more cotton this year and of giving him a subsidy through his reselling the loan cotton at the market, which is now around 8 cents. It also would serve the rather expensive purpose of getting off the Government's hands part of the 11,250,000 bales of loan cotton it has piled up in storage.

President Roosevelt proposed to do this unloading by means of a subsidy on exports. The proposal ran counter to almost every argument the Administration itself has made about the nature of effective farm relief since the inception of the AAA. It could scarcely escape being stigmatized by other nations as "dumping" and hence conflict with the Hull reciprocal trade agreement plan. It would have spent nearly $90,000,000 a year to give foreign manufacturers cotton at a lower price than American manufacturers could buy it.

Senator John H. Bankhead says he is in favor of "subsidizing the American producer instead of the foreign buyer." This is in line with Secretary Henry Wallace's food stamp experiment to subsidize consumption in the United States, which was an answer to a two-price system advanced by Republicans. Mr. Bankhead's plan was that also of Senator Ellison D. "Cotton Ed" Smith—which is probably one reason it was disliked by the Administration. It proposed originally that farmers limiting their production should be permitted to buy back cotton from the Government at 3 cents a pound and sell it on the general market in place of new production.

The chief objection to the Bankhead-Smith bill was the extent of loss it asked the Government to take on this loan cotton. As amended on motion of Senator Charles McNary, the Republican floor leader, to read 5 cents instead of 3 cents, the cost to the Government should not be greater than under the President's plan and the margin of profit should be as great as it is reputed to be in growing cotton.

The Wasp

LAUNCHING of the naval aircraft carrier Wasp restores a distinguished name to the roster of America's fighting ships. The setting free of a great ship from the land is a stirring spectacle in itself. But the ceremony taking place in Quincy, Mass., today gains added impact from the meaning which history attaches to that glamorous name. American seapower was just coming of age when President Jefferson commissioned Josiah Fox to design the wraithsome sloop-of-war, Wasp.

Carrying an 18-gun sting on a fleet-winged Baltimore clipper model, she proved her metal against H. M. S. Frolic, which could not match the Yankee gunnery what with Capt. Jacob Jones cautioning his wasps to "fire on the dip" as the ships rolled in a rough seaway. Along came the Poictiers, a big British 74, and gobbled up the Wasp. Whereupon the shipfitters of Portsmouth turned loose another Wasp, a 20-gun sloop-of-war; manned by New Hampshire back-country boys who had more hayseed in their hair than tar on their hands, but who twice brought the Wasp out on the winning side, before a British 32 came into Cadiz with riddled sails and spars a shamble and a tale of a strange American corvette trailing away in the night all aflame.

The grim gallantry of sail combat is now only a legend, but the demand which national defense makes upon the human equation is a constant factor. The newest Wasp is the embodiment of a naval genius and a united readiness that are calculated to keep the Nation's powder dry at sea and in the air in these uncertain and troubled times.

A COUPLE OF LEGISLATORS in New York State have introduced a bill to invalidate the practice of attaching a ticket to a person's car for overparking. They demand that the summons be personally served. But that is too much service to expect with a parking tag.

Robots on the March

Book News of the Day

"WHOSE little robot are you?" asks Raymond F. Yates, author of MACHINES OVER MEN (New York: Stokes. $2.50). He implies that if you are one of an army whose work could be done more efficiently by machinery you may find yourself in the rear guard of a frigid army of metal zealots who never tire, never get temperamental, never ask for a rest or demand special privileges or union wages. "Robots are marching at a greatly accelerated tempo," he says. "Everywhere we hear the metallic clicking of their insensate feet along the paths of technological progress."

Unfortunately for the reader who would like to know what to do about it, that is a question the book does not attempt to answer, but it does do an excellent job of describing *Homo mechanicus* variety *electricus;* parenthetically shown to be a collection of gears and gadgets that can do almost anything except think—since robots, however crafty, cruel, crude or thieving they may be, have only recently been graduated from kindergarten.

Have you a little robot working for you? Eight and a half chances out of ten you have several. Few inded are the homes without a radio receiving set these days, and there is a grand example of the power of the electron. A housefly walking twelve inches up the wall dissipates enough energy to make a modern radio set give an audible signal for at least ten years. Compare this with the computed estimate of physicists that all the people in New York City talking at once would give out only enough energy to heat a cup of cold water lukewarm.

There are so many robots at work in the world today that merely listing them all would fill a hefty volume. Robot mariners ride the waves of sea and air. Robot mathematicians solve problems in higher mathematics so that engineers may build safer, larger, more beautiful bridges, buildings, ships, planes.

But probably labor's Public Enemy Number 1 is the punch press, a robot that turns out metal parts and designs so fast the operator has to stop the machine periodically to keep track of production. The punch press made the five-and-dime chains what they are.

Would you like to see a chunk of steel turn into an automobile engine valve-head, something that once took about twelve man-hours labor? A smartly overalled "cutter-offer and turner-onner" steps up to a switch. A long rod is snipped into shorter ones. A short rod is heated and, while hot, is struck a terrific blow. It yields to become a ball. Smack, it is hit again and becomes a valve-head. Smack again. It is trimmed. Three seconds have elapsed.

Some day, says the author, economists are going to wake up to find that a final smack has resulted in completely hemming us in and tying us down with invisible threads that already are both warp and woof to a large percentage of the population. What does it mean? Mr. Yates says that "much that is both sound and silly has been written on what's to be done about it." There's no suggestion anywhere as to his solution, but perhaps he means to write another book.

H. B. N.

California Hasn't the Only Moving Mountain

Spring Cleaning With George

"SPRING," remarked George, gazing out of our sitting-room window at the rather dismal day, "has arrived."

Bill edged a little nearer the fire. "I'll take your word for it," he grunted. "But, personally, I'm not doing anything about it."

George swung round. "Oh, yes, you are, my lad," he said. "You both are—you're going to help me Spring clean the flat."

He waited until our protests had died down. "Come along," he went on inexorably. "It's grand exercise, and all the best people do it. It's a dirty job, though; so take my advice, and hop into a shirt and shorts before you get busy."

In the end, of course, we gave way, changed meekly, and under George's direction started to pile up the sitting-room furniture in the hall. It took us an hour, reduced us to limpness, and left the hall impassable—which was unfortunate, because at this point George looked thoughtfully at the carpet, and decided that we ought to take it downstairs and beat it. Bill and I groaned, and wearily assisted him to excavate a way through the hall by bringing back the most of the furniture into the room. During which process, George upset the large and singularly ugly clock that had been a present to him from his aunt, Lady Whuffington, on the occasion of our moving in. It didn't seem to have done it much good; and George, who esteemed it highly, was disturbed. "I must go down, and get it looked at before the shops close at lunchtime," he announced. "So let's hurry."

* * *

The three of us, burdened with the carpet, staggered down the two flights of stairs, spent a hectic ten minutes in the yard attached to our block of flats, and returned to our door—to find that it was shut, and that we had forgotten to take a key.

"It must have blown to," muttered George. "I'm sure I left it open. We'd better see if the porter's in."

The porter was out, and his room was locked; but George bore up bravely. "Look here," he said, "he always goes to see his married sister when he takes a Saturday off, and I know where she lives. We'll have to go round there."

"How far is it?" I inquired nervously.

"About half-an-hour's walk."

"You don't think," ejaculated Bill, with some heat, "that I'm going to walk for half-an-hour through the streets of London in this get up, because—"

"I've got it," broke in George. "Don't walk—run. See? They'll think you're training for a race—heaps of people do it. It'll look quite natural. I'm afraid my slippers'ld come off," he added; "but you two have got tennis shoes."

George has a way of making things sound reasonable that—well, anyway, Bill and I went. It didn't work out quite as George had imagined; for he had reckoned without the sporting instinct of the street urchins. We collected quite a tail of these, who seemed pretty good runners, and embarrassingly witty in their encouragement. Finally, however, we got to the married sister; but she failed us.

"No," she said, "'e's gone to 'Ampstead for the day, I think."

On the way back we put on a spurt, and managed to outdistance our following, and arrive unattended, although a trifle out of breath, at our flat. We toiled slowly up the stairs, rounded the corner of the flight that leads to the second floor—and stood gaping. For coming down the steps towards us, in his ordinary clothes, with Lady Whuffington's clock under his arm, was George—in the grasp of two large policemen.

* * *

"Gosh!" exploded Bill.

"Let me introduce you to each other," murmured George suavely.

The policemen looked at us coldly. "Friend of yours, is he," remarked one suspiciously. "Well, you'd better come along too. Climbed the drain pipe outside into that flat, 'e did, dressed 'imself up, and walked out, cool as you please, with that clock under 'is arm. Only, we was waiting for 'im."

It was too much: Bill and I collapsed ungracefully on the stairs, and expended our remaining breath in helpless laughter.

* * *

Fortunately, the occupant of the flat below ours happened to be in. He identified us; and the Law departed satisfied of George's sterling honesty. We then discovered that George was filled with an immense pride.

"You know," he pointed out solemnly, "it was really a very difficult climb. There's one bit—but I must dash off with this clock, or the shops'll be shut."

Bill glanced up at the closed door of our flat. "Wait a moment," he said. "Let's have the key."

George thrust a hand into his trouser pocket. "Oh! didn't you—" he began and broke off abruptly. "I say," he exclaimed, "I forgot to bring one."

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

North . . South . . East . . West

I Meet a Great Soldier

By Frank L. Perrin

SOME days since, while walking along the broad street in Topeka, Kan., a stranger took my arm and accosted me with the cheery salutation, "Good morning, Doctor!" The greeting was courteously acknowledged, although it was accompanied by an unequivocal disclaimer. I could not, even in a strange city, appropriate the honorary title. This was made plain to the gentleman who continued to keep step at my side, but with the expressed wish that I might see the "man who looked like me." I realized that he must be liberally proportioned, that, being, as a Texas friend had said, "on this side of sixty," probably a little frosty under the hat, and, if the resemblance was striking, somewhat deliberate and unhurried.

Of course the mistake was quickly acknowledged. The quit-claim proffered was accepted at its face value. Explanations followed. It seemed that the meandering scribe bore a striking resemblance to Topeka's distinguished citizen, and citizen likewise of the world, the Rev. Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," a book that has been published in every known translatable language and sold and read in every country on earth. Of course I was flattered. The question was how would Dr. Sheldon feel about it.

* * *

I had no real intention of attempting to discover the Doctor's reaction when, an hour later, I told my good friend former Governor Alf M. Landon, Republican nominee for President in 1936, of the compliment paid me so unexpectedly. The Governor, kindly disposed toward both the Doctor and his caller, refrained from invidious or embarrassing comparisons. So, still unconvinced and still disillusioned, the advice and counsel of another friend was sought. He proved to be a flatterer. He declared the resemblance was striking, with a slight advantage, however, on the side of one whom modesty forbids me to name.

And so the matter rested. I was prepared to depart without confirmation and without disappointment. But this was not to be. While at luncheon in the beautiful and spacious Landon home just beyond the city limits of Topeka, a message from my flattering friend announced that he had told the good news to Dr. Sheldon and that the distinguished gentleman had expressed a desire to know the best or the worst. So they both came to the Governor's home. There I met and talked at some length with the lovable, the understanding, and the companionable veteran of many vigorous and victorious campaigns waged in the cause of righteousness and brotherhood. We learn to know and appreciate such men when we sit with them for an hour. There is no mistaking the quality, the genuineness, the Christian charity of one who has faced the snows and winds of adversity, and who has been warmed and encouraged by the sun of realization and accomplishment. It is they who strengthen, even if they do not always supply, the moral fiber of America's heart and conscience.

* * *

Dr. Sheldon, of course, likes to talk about his book. He has, I discover, no personal pride of authorship. The message he received was shared with those who cared to read it. How many were there of these? No one knows definitely. No copyright was obtained, so the book was published by all who saw in it an opportunity to profit or to broadcast a helpful word. It is estimated, however, that eight million copies have been sold in the United States, twelve million in Great Britain and on the Continent, and twenty million in the twenty or more languages into which it has been translated. According to these figures it has had the largest sale of any book, with the exception of the Bible. Of this, Dr. Sheldon says: "If that is true, no one is more thankful than I am, as it emphasizes what I have always believed and always shall, that religion is the most interesting subject known to the human race, and that the standards of Jesus in human conduct are the greatest we can ever know."

However explainable or excusable the mistake of the courteous gentleman who accosted me so familiarly on the street, how justifiable the kindly comment of the friend, or how diplomatic the remarks of Governor Landon, it must be admitted with apologies to Dr. Sheldon, that it was a mistake that might easily be made, even in a city where the distinguished minister is well known. For this boastful admission I crave pardon. With me went this hopeful thought, eloquently and sincerely expressed as we parted, in the words of the author of "In His Steps," that "there may be a joining of all the churches into one great union of common service for human welfare."

The Wide Horizon

France and Italy

By Carlyle W. Morgan

WHAT does Italy want of France? All it can get, of course. That was what the cries of "Tunisia, Corsica, Nice" told the French, and not that Italy really had hopes of acquiring these territories.

That Italy might have some reasonable claims against France seemed to be acknowledged by the French themselves in hints that they were willing to negotiate with Italy on such matters as status of Italians in Tunisia and rail and port facilities in Djibouti. That any of these claims could be *territorial* claims France has consistently denied since the clamor began, even as Premier Daladier did in his world-wide address on the Franco-Italian dispute.

Other than Il Duce's lately-voiced thesis that the more a have-not has the more it has a right to, what bases are there for Italian territorial demands against France?

One immediately thinks of the Treaty of London, of 1916, in which the Allies promised Italy certain territorial tidbits in consideration of Italian support against the Central Powers. Here is the menu: (1) A portion of the Austrian Tyrol, (2) the Istrian peninsula, but carved out so as not to include Fiume; (3) a strip of Dalmatian coast; (4) the central part of Albania; (5) the Dodecanese Islands.

But what about service? Italy received the promised Tyrolean territory and the Istrian peninsula. President Wilson's interest in national self-determination over-rode Allied obligations to Italy where Dalmatia was concerned, and this territory went to Yugoslavia. Albania's independence was pledged by one of Italy's own representatives before the war was over, during an Italian occupation; in 1927 a treaty between Albania and Italy made the smaller country an Italian protectorate. The Italians still occupy the Dodecanese Islands. They also occupy Fiume as a result of their own efforts.

* * *

There were two *conditional* pledges in the Treaty of London. The more important one promised that if Britain and France added to their colonial possessions in Africa, Italy was to receive compensation on that continent also. The second concerned Adalia, a Mediterranean town of 17,000 people, with a small contiguous area along the shore of "Mare Nostrum." This was to be Italy's in the event of a break-up of Turkey. Italy received in Africa some additions to the colonial areas it already held. But the uprising of the Turks under Mustapha Kemal drove the Italians out of Adalia after a short period of occupation.

Thus runs the comparison of promise and performance of the Allies under the Treaty of London. Italy has often complained that the African rewards were only useless deserts, and this dissatisfaction was used by Premier Mussolini in an attempt to justify his conquest of Ethiopia. Italy's diplomatic defeat over Dalmatia is arrestingly explained in Edgar A. Mowrer's words: "It [the Treaty of London] protected Italy's ambitions against every danger except one, which was precisely the danger occasioned by preponderating American influence at the Peace Conference." It appears that so far as the Allies were concerned the Italians would have been permitted to stay in Adalia if they could have.

There were flaws in the fulfillment of the Treaty of London by the Allies. There were flaws in Italy's fulfillment of it also. Italy agreed to make war on all the enemies of the Allies but its declaration of war on Germany did not occur until a year after Italy took up arms against Austria. On Turkey the Italians did not declare war. Moreover, Italian support was less effective than the Allies could have wished, as anyone familiar with the history of American Red Cross aid to Italy must realize. A gigantic effort to feed Italian soldiers' families was needed to help keep the soldiers at the front.

* * *

In so far as Italy's grievances stem from treatment of Italian claims under the Treaty of London at the Peace Conference, they would appear to be due to American as well as to any adverse French and British influence. France evidently has been singled out for a test because of an assumption that the French are at present in a relatively weak position to defend their interests abroad, and that Britain—anxious to loosen Italian ties with Germany—might seek to do so by favors to Italy at France's expense.

It is understandable—apparently even in Paris—that Italy should ask for a more advantageous position in Djibouti, since from this French-controlled port on the eastern coast of Africa runs a railroad to Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, whose conquest by Italy France has recognized. The status of Italians in the French protectorate of Tunisia doubtless can also be discussed to Italy's advantage. That Italy should feel an increased interest in the Suez Canal is also understandable. But the Suez Canal, the French will tell you, is controlled by a private company, not by the French Government.

Italy probably can get something out of negotiations on non-territorial claims. It would be worth France's while to give something if by so doing France could help to bring Italy back into that circle of nations which adheres to negotiation rather than *fait accompli* as a method of conducting international relations.